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ANU Scores Karmel As New V-C

By Jef Dalton



As was reported in 'Woroni' last year Professor D.A. Low's seven year term as Vice-Chancellor of A.N.U. ends in May of this year. It was necessary therefore for the Council of the University (our governing body folks) to select either a person to replace him, or to reappoint Low for a second term.

In the middle of January all Council members received a confidential note informing them that Council's Committee on the Vice-Chancellorship had arrived at a conclusion. Subsequently, at the secret meeting of the Council on Friday 12th February it was announced that Emeritus Professor Peter Karmel was the 'chosen one'. Council decided to appoint him as Vice-Chancellor from about June 1982 until 31 December 1987.

Karmel is an Emeritus Professor of Adelaide University (he once held a chair of Economics there between 1950-1962 and has not held a chair of another institution since). Between 1961-66 he was 'Principal-Designate' in charge of planning at the then new campus at Bedford Park S.A. and subsequently became Vice-Chancellor at the Flinders University of S.A. in 1966 and remained in this position until 1971.

Amongst the many positions that he has held are: Chancellor, the University of Papua and New Guinea (1969-70); Chairperson, Australian Universities Commission (1971-77); Chairperson, Australia Council (1974-77) which was formerly known as the Australia Council for the Arts; Leader of the O.E.C.D. Review of Education in the USA (1978-9); and a member of various advisory

committees and committees of enquiry.

He is currently Chair, Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission (since 1977); President, Australian Council for Educational Research (since 1979); and, a member of the CSIRO Advisory Council (since 1979).

As can be seen from the above he has been an educational administrator since 1961 and has held what can loosely be termed the most senior positions for such work at the post-secondary level for some time (he also chaired the Interim Committee for the Australian Schools Commission between 1972-3). In addition, his experience extends to both teaching and research which at the present can only be regarded promising for ANU, given the serious problems for The Faculties at the moment.

Overall, Karmel's app-

ointment is seen as quite a coup for the university given that it has been widely rumoured that he was wanted by a number of other universities who have had to find new vice-chancellors during the past eighteen months (e.g. Sydney University and Melbourne University).

Some very experienced academics have welcomed his appointment and there appears to be unanimity that he has the prospect of being the right person at the right time.

There is a danger of the widespread enthusiasm for his appointment elevating him to the guru level where he will be seen as the panacea to all of our ills. Such thoughts ignore the constant need for the presentation of alternative opinions and the challenging of decisions. Certainly I welcome his appointment and I know that most other students would too.

Union to offer new food services

Those of you who have arrived at the Refectory expectant of a quick bite only to be frustrated by long queues or closure, will find comfort in new food services to be offered by the Union.

Downstairs a 'Sandwich Bar' is being installed to relieve the pressure on the Refectory. Sandwiches, pies, sausage rolls, tea, coffee and soft drinks will be available in this \$2,200 addition. Katrina Edwards, the Chairwoman of the Union Board of Management said that this was more than they expected because stringent health regulations forced more extensive renovations than anticipated.

Part-time students and those who face early evening lectures will welcome the conversion of the Knotholes Bar into a Bistro. A kitchen area has been built to provide hot meals after the Refectory has closed. Although delayed by drainage problems, the Bistro is expected to come into service in the first week of term. The \$21,000 modifications will enable the Union to serve meals until mid-evening. The Knotholes Bistro will open from 4pm to 10pm, Mondays to Fridays. Because of the alterations, the Union lockers available for hire have been relocated in the Meetings Room, behind the Bar Extension.

Lions Club Grant To Aid ANU Research

A \$13,275 grant from the Lions NSW-ACT Save Sight Foundation will help the Australian National University continue work on the retina of the eye.

The research is being carried out in the Department of Physiology in the ANU's John Curtin School of Medical Research by Dr Austin Hughes and Mrs Barbara Inglis. The work aims to give physiologists new tools to study the operation of nerve cells of the retina. The new tools being sought are antibodies able to destroy specific types of nerve cells without directly affecting others, so researchers can discover their role. The neuro-immunological project has potential benefits, not only for the

study of the retina, but the nervous system in general.

The researchers are initially studying the large alpha ganglion cell of the retina and are using the new monoclonal antibody production technique to obtain specific antibodies. With the technique, they are able to isolate clones of cells, each producing particular antibodies.

The Lions gift was handed over to the Director of the John Curtin School of Medical Research, Professor R. Porter, at a ceremony in the School's Faculty Board Room on 12 February. The cheque was presented by the President of the Lions Club of Canberra - Belconnen, Mr Dennis Turner.

John XXIII Upsets Neighbours

The one hundred and twenty odd Australian Institute of Sport athletes will live in John XXIII College this year and not be divided equally among the various catered residences as they were last year. The news came as a blow to the heads of the other residences who expected between twenty and thirty athletes to reside in their own halls.

This represents a loss of around \$250,000 to Bruce, Ursula, Burton and Burgmann collectively.

The directors of the Australian Institute of

Sport have come in for criticism for not entering into negotiations with individual residences as suggested in a reply to a letter of enquiry sent by the residence heads last July. John XXIII was also criticised for the 'unbusiness like' manner in which they offered to accommodate all the AIS athletes at the rate of \$60 per week, some \$10 to \$15 below the rate offered by the other catered residences.

However, it is felt that John's will lose out in the long run. The academic atmosphere of the

College may be lost as nearly half the members will not be engaged in academic pursuits. With the AIS being unlikely to need accommodation at ANU in 1983 it appears that John's has sacrificed long term stability for short term financial buoyancy.

Complaints have been received by this paper against Garran and Toad Halls for turning away full-time students who listed these Halls as their first choice of residence. It appears the students were turned away because the Halls had no vacancies available. It has

been claimed that these full-time students were denied accommodation while part-timers and even non-students were provided with accommodation. It was suggested to us that upwards of twenty part-time and non-students reside in Garran while the number of such students in Toad is somewhat less.

Preference should be given, it was stressed to us, to full-time undergraduates who are, financially, the poorest category of student, full TEAS being half the value of a post-graduate grant.

New Guide To Essay Writing Selling Fast

By Peter Smith

Two members of ANU's Study Skills Unit have brought out an excellent guide to essay writing. John Clanchy and Bridgid Ballard have succeeded in presenting a text which goes beyond the superficial problems students confront when tackling essays.

The book sold out soon after its first run came off the press last September. A further 7,000 copies were run to meet the demand for the new academic year.

Available in the Co-op Bookshop at \$5.95, the

book copes with the real problems of clarifying concepts, analytical thinking and language and thought difficulties.

"While presentation is important" said co-author John Clanchy, "it is also secondary" How to write up footnotes is not the primary object of the book. The nitty gritty of finding, reading and using sources, selecting the essay topic, using available resources, note-taking and host of other tasks which are vital to good essay

writing are fully explained by the authors.

It makes convincing reading and has been adopted by various foundation courses at several Australian universities as a recommended text. The Centre for Advancement of Learning and Teaching at Griffith University noted that, "It is the best book on academic writing for tertiary Arts and Social Science students in Australia." High praise from a respected source.

With an international edition under preparation,

Clanchy and Ballard are now working on a new book for Asian students studying in Western universities.

While "Essay Writing for Students" will benefit not only students, but the standard of Australian tertiary education as a whole, they have not come up with ways of tackling the student's number one problem - laziness.

"Essay Writing for Students" Available at the Co-Op Bookshop, Longmans, pp. 124, \$5.95.

EDITORIAL

Remember voting in the SA Elections last October? Well, what's happened? Why is Dalton still President? Where's Anderson?

Briefly, what happened was this. After the elections were concluded, the Returning Officer declared Larry Anderson elected as President, News Unlimited as Woroni editors, Jacinta Covington as Trustee, and Chris Bolden as Treasurer. After much merry-making we learned that various members and supporters of Left Action — they had suffered unprecedented setbacks in the election — filed complaints against the Returning Officer's conduct of the elections. A committee was formed to investigate the complaints. The committee was carefully composed so as not to cause for any group to claim that it was stacked. The 'unexpected' departure of Greg Carman from Canberra meant that the reserve member, one Ms O'Brien, not only joined but became Chair of the Committee. The political outlook of the Committee took a nosedive to the Left.

After a period of deliberations, the Committee decided to overturn not only the close-run Treasurer election, but the whole jing-bang lot. Most people could not understand how the Committee came to this ludicrous conclusion.

There was little anyone could do, as the decision of the Committee was final. So, it was decided that elections would have to be held early in 1982 and that the S.A. Office bearers should continue to enjoy their positions until such time as elections can again be held. The fresh elections will probably be held shortly before Easter.

Woroni, for those of you new to the Uni, is the student paper. It is paid for out of your General Service Fee and is edited, and directed entirely by students. As a student newspaper we need your help in its production. The larger the staff, the better the paper. If you are interested in any aspect of print media, please bring yourself up

to our office, which lies within the graffitied haven of student activism, the Students' Association, to be found upstairs in the Union Building.

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AUS Services Dept.

The appointment, late in 1981, of Bryan Havenhand as AUS Services Manager is the beginning of the development of a range of services to members in addition to those that have already been available for a number of years. The AUS Friendly Society and AUS Insurances will be part of the new AUS Services Department. The Department aims to provide services both to individual students and to campus unions, which themselves provide so many services to students. The services include the following:

1. HEALTH INSURANCE

The AUS Friendly Society will continue to offer discount health insurance to students.

For students under 31 without dependants AUS offers savings of up to almost 50% as the table below indicates:

	AUS	MBF	HCF	NIB	Medi-bank
Basic hospital	\$1.53	\$2.90	\$3.00	\$2.90	\$3.00
Basic hosp./85% med.	3.77	4.95	5.00	4.85	5.20

*Effective weekly rate

If you are not covered by your parents' health scheme or not eligible for a Health Card then you should take out health insurance. You can't do better than AUS!

2. GENERAL INSURANCE

The AUS Friendly Society also offers a wide range of general insurance services, including a home contents/bicycle insurance scheme at very competitive rates.

This scheme gives \$3,000 contents cover for only \$35, with additional cover for your bicycle costing only an additional \$20.

There are two other policies the Friendly Society has that may be of interest. (Termplus which provides a death cover and Protection Plus which is more appropriate to graduates and staff and is essentially an accident and disability cover. Again, check with the student association.

3. RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE INSURANCE

The AUS Friendly Society also operates a general contents insurance scheme for campus residential colleges. This scheme provides insurance cover for the personal effects of students in colleges at very cheap rates. If your college is not in the scheme, why not ask them to contact us for details of our "Collegeplan" scheme.

4. AUS ASSOCIATE MEMBERS CLUB

The AMC is for ex-students (and current students) who wish to keep informed of the activities of AUS and to avail themselves of the discounts available through the quarterly AMC News. This newsletter goes to all 30,000 members around Australia. Discounted goods and services offered to members over the past year have included books, magazines, cassette tapes, wines plus travel through Student Travel Australia, AMC's accredited travel agent.

Read the paper?
Like it?
Hate it?
Used it for toilet paper?

All the above nonsense is designed to draw your attention to the wonderful opportunity that exists for you, yes you Ms Brown, to work with a go-ahead student newspaper. Further information call at the SA Office upstairs in the Union.

The Newspaper of the ANU Students' Association



REPORT TO STUDENTS A.U.S. Annual Council 1982

'It's the Communist Party Show'

Gary Humphries
Annadi Guglielmo

After a disputed election late last year, five students were elected to represent the ANU Students' Association at the 1982 Annual Council of the Australian Union of Students. They were Bronwen Turner and John Buchanan (Left Action Ticket) and three non-Left delegates, Gary Humphries and Anna di Guglielmo (Literal) and Rohan Greenland (Moderate). The latter was unable to attend Council and assigned his proxy to Karen Gibson. The following is the report of the Liberal delegates, Humphries and di Guglielmo.

"AUS Council 1982 was held in Melbourne through a muggy mid-January week. It is an event of the almost seriousness to the assorted politicians who attend it, in that it is there and then that the Union's policy and direction for the following year is worked out. Some delegates come as the victors of hard-fought election campaigns. Many others, often quite unelectable creatures, come from rotten boroughs where they constitute the sole local interest in AUS. Other campuses don't even bother to send delegates, apparently deciding that the whole affair is a waste of time.

It's hard to discredit the latter view. For Annual Council is a supremely ridiculous affair. Participants debate issues with an intensity usually found only in legislatures or the United Nations yet unquestionably most of the policy generated achieves nothing, failing even to arouse interest among students. All the motions carried bear the stamp of the extreme left, and yet their Marxist tone and class-struggle overtones seem hard to reconcile with the pluralist, harmonious and democratic Australia most of us recognise. For AUS is as out of touch as ever, as silly and bizarre and as dangerous as every.

AUS policy gives a good idea of what goes on. Here are a few choice examples:

* "... the TEAS system should be reformed immediately to ... abolish all restrictions on eligibility based on enrolment status, academic progress, variations in enrolment and past academic achievement ...

CARRIED

* "... AUS recognises the great sacrifice of the [IRA] hunger strikers in the fight for national liberation.

CARRIED

* "AUS condemns the patriarchal nature of the health care ..."

CARRIED

* "AUS believes that all men are implicated in the act of rape ..."

CARRIED

** "AUS demands ... the abolition of ASIO and all other internal intelligence agencies ..."

CARRIED

** "AUS condemns ... refusals to permit referenda and interference with the conduct of such referenda [to determine AUS membership] ..."

LOST



ANURSA Rep. Deborah Jessop (left) discusses the motions in the Women's Plenary with Anna di Guglielmo

One interesting feature of Council this year however was the degree of control which the Communist Party and its apparatus exercised. They well and truly ran the show, taking care to steer Council away from issues which, while being supported probably by most delegates, were considered divisive and dangerous to AUS's good "image". For this reason Council avoided a motion in support of the PLO, and rejected an ANU motion reiterating the Marxist objectives of socialization of the means of production and the institution of worker control, etc. etc. Similarly, a motion banning overt heterosexual expression was shelved. I stress that all this was *not* because AUS does not support these goals: it just does not want to be *seen* supporting them

The AUS Women's Department was as truculent and dominating as we have come to expect. The Council chamber was charged with tension when the Women's session began. All hell broke loose however when a number of male delegates refused to put away the girlie magazines they were perusing to while away the monotonous tirades and whining jeremiads. Rather predictably the feminists went berserk and burnt the oppressive magazines in dirt-tin bonfires, before carrying the recalcitrant males out of the chamber and imprisoning them in the toilets. This rather farcical episode however was followed by a very illuminating incident. One Boadicea sounded a retreat and the women retired, like Indians after an attack on a wagon train, to pow-wow on tactics. A number of non-left women, also concerned by what had gone on, decided to attend the caucus. They, including two ANU delegates were expelled because "right-wing women" were not welcome. The inevitable conclusion seems to be that AUS "feminists" are leftists first, women second.

It was also extremely interesting for ANU delegates to note that AUS indulges in the sort of tactics which it has hitherto claimed are the exclusive preserve of the Right. During the debate on the Irish hunger strikers a delegate from ANU was secretly taped by a reporter from the *Workers' News*. Later during the evening a quorum was called for and found not to be present. Leftists decided to engage in a little duplicity to remedy this. During a "plaque count" non-existent and absent campuses were recorded as present. A subsequent roll call resulted in some individuals purporting to be delegates from more than one campus. Even the Chair joined in this process, refusing to announce how many campuses were present but maintaining that a quorum was attained nonetheless.

The overall impression is that things for AUS are getting worse, not better. Because of the Union's isolation from its own rank and file, and because it continues to project a very bad image, despite what the leadership asserts, it is becoming increasingly easy for state and federal governments to legislate to control AUS's compulsory-membership power

base. Legislation has come down in Victoria which, if successful, could mean the end of AUS, since the Union's power base is in that State.



Feminists confront Joe di Simone and his fellow Liberals, over the introduction of pornographic material to The Council Chamber.

The Union's membership is a reflection of its growing weakness. Most of Queensland and Tasmania has seceded, as have the big metropolitan Sydney campuses. In addition, ANU gets no income from the ACT or Western Australia. There have been no major reaffiliations since 1979. Only last year, AUS lost reaffiliation votes at NSW Institute of Technology, James Cook University and Newcastle CAE. (Perhaps because of AUS's poor record on reaffiliations, ANU's Jeffrey Dalton promised during his bid for a seat on the AUS executive that he would oppose a referendum taking place at ANU - anyone remember his election promises in 1980?)

As a result of our experiences at Council and our impressions of AUS we, the majority of the ANU delegation, intend to recommend to students at ANU that the vote to secede from AUS in 1982. We believe AUS has shown no signs of revival and no inclination to reflect the viewpoints of *all* Australian students. Under the circumstances we feel that our annual contribution of \$14,000 to AUS is wasted money and consider that this money would be better spent at ANU. We intend to move for a referendum at an early meeting of the Students' Association in 1982.

The Karmel Report

by Karen
Gibson

With the announcement of the appointment of Emeritus Professor Peter H. Karmel as the next Vice Chancellor of the Australian National University interest has been generated regarding Professor Karmel's views on the present state of tertiary education and the question of the adequacy of the level of government funding and support for education.

The Frank Archer Memorial Lecture delivered by Professor Karmel, last year, reiterates and enlarges upon many beliefs which Prof. Karmel first propounded some 20 years ago. He maintains a firm commitment to the allocation of increased resources for education and argues the need for a reversal of the downward trend in education expansion which has prevailed since 1975.

Attributing the decline in government spending on education to a large degree to changed public attitudes Prof. Karmel maintains that, today, "... there are increasing emphases on basic

literacy and numeracy, on vocational education, and on relating education to manpower requirements." Also, "... there are pressures for the specification of the economic and social objectives of education, with an implied accountability of educational institutions for achieving these objectives. Over and above these, there are the economy drives and steps to rationalise institutions of higher education and their offerings."

Another major factor contributing to the decline in public spending on education, in the 1970s and today, in Prof. Karmel's analysis, is the slackening rate of economic growth and the fact that increased supplies of qualified manpower have removed the stimulus to educational expansion which persisted through the boom period of the 1950s and 1960s.

"The Australian community," concludes Prof. Karmel, "appears to

have only a shallow commitment to education. Funds for the post-war expansion were won after vigorous campaigns, yet public support for education dropped dramatically from 1975 onwards. Education was sold in the 1950s as a recipe for economic growth and greater equality. When growth faltered and Utopia failed to arrive, there were few, outside the education system itself, to defend it, and those within the system sometimes displayed an arrogance and self-interest which did not help."

Apart from concern at the apparent reduction in resource allocation to education, Professor Karmel is also concerned by the trend which has persisted over the past five or six years, showing a sharp decline in the participation of young people in higher education.

"The reversal of this unfortunate trend," says Prof. Karmel, "will require a more positive appreciation of the worthwhileness of higher education, not

only on the part of students themselves, but on the part of our political leaders, senior bureaucrats and those who inform (or misinform) public opinion. Improvements in the financial support for students either by way of grants or loans will be an equally essential pre-requisite.

As an educational administrator, Professor Karmel recognises the need for reform, and he clearly states his belief in the need for that reform.

"Reforms in our educational structures and in their relationship to the wider society are urgent. For the 1980s, educational reform will have the same significance as educational expansion had in the 1960s. It is important to ensure that, while reform does not over-react to short-term exigencies, it is sensitive to the longer term needs of our evolving society. Reform will be difficult enough, even if resources are moderately expanded without such expansion, it will be virtually impossible."

Changes to Come

By Peter F. Drucker



Illustrations by Robert Altemus

the biggest

"infrastructure" challenge for the United States in the next decade is not the billions needed for railroads, highways and energy. It is the American school system, from kindergarten through the Ph.D. program and the postgraduate education of adults. And it requires something far scarcer than money—thinking and risk-taking.

The challenge is not one of expansion. On the contrary, the explosive growth in enrollment over the last 40 years has come to an end. By 1978, more than 93 percent of young people entering the labor force had at least an eighth-grade education. So even if the birthrate should rise somewhat, little expansion is possible for elementary and secondary school enrollments.

Graduate and professional schools are still flush with the last age cohorts of the "baby boom" years. But by 1985 these students will have been succeeded by the leaner age groups of the "baby bust" that began in 1960. It's almost certain some contraction in enrollments is in store.

The last 30 years of social upheaval are also over. Bussing will continue to be a highly emotional issue in a good many metropolitan areas. And there will still be efforts to use schools to bring women into fields such as engineering that have traditionally been considered "male". But this shift has already been accomplished in many fields: half or more of the accounting students in graduate schools of business, for example, are now women. As for most other social issues, the country will no longer try to use schools to bring about social reform and reconstruction. It's becoming increasingly clear to policy makers that schools cannot solve all the problems of the larger community.

Instead, the battle cry for the '80s and '90s will be the demand for performance and accountability. For 30 years, employers have been hiring graduates for their degrees rather than their capabilities; employment, pay and often even promotion have depended on one's diploma. Now many major employers are beginning to demand more than the completion of school. Some of the major banks, for example, are studying the possibility of entrance examinations that would test the knowledge and abilities of graduates applying for jobs as management trainees.

Students and parents, too, will demand greater accountability from schools, on all levels. Indeed, with teaching jobs remaining scarce, the customers of education — parents, students, school boards — will have the upper hand no matter how militantly teachers unionize. It will be increasingly common to bring lawsuits against school districts and colleges for awarding degrees without imparting the skills that presumably go along

with them. And many young people are already switching to practical "hard" subjects. Paying no heed to the incantations of "youth culture and the media, they have been shifting from psychology into medicine, from sociology into accounting and from black studies into computer programming.

Demand for education is actually going up, not down. What is going down, and fairly fast, is demand for traditional education in traditional schools.

Indeed, the fastest growing industry in America today may be the continuing professional education of highly schools mid-career adults. Much of it takes place outside the education establishment—through companies, hospitals and government bureaus that run courses for managerial and professional employees; or through management associations and trade associations. Meanwhile, any number of private entrepreneurs are organizing seminars and courses, producing training films and audiotapes and otherwise taking advantage of growth opportunities that university faculties shy away from.

The demand for continuing education does not take the form that most observers, including this writer, originally expected — namely, "Great Books" classes for adults wanting to learn about the humanities, the arts, the "life of the mind". We face instead an all but insatiable demand for advanced professional education: in engineering and medicine, in accounting and journalism, in law and in administration and management.

Yet the mature adults who come back for such studies also demand what teachers of professional subjects are so rarely able to supply: a humanistic perspective that can integrate advanced professional and technical knowledge into a broader universe of experience and learning. Since these new students also need unconventional hours — evenings, week-ends or high-intensity courses that cram a semester's work into two weeks — their demands for learning pose a vague but real threat to academia. Academia's standing response — producing new Ph.D.'s for a new "department" — is roughly comparable to restyling the buggy-whip for leadership in the new market for "horseless carriages."

The greatest challenge to educators is likely to come from our new opportunities for diversity. We now have the chance to apply the basic findings of psychological, developmental and educational research over the last 100 years: namely, that no one educational method fits all children.

Almost all youngsters — and apparently "oldsters" as well — are capable of attaining the same standards within a reasonable period of time. All but a few babies, for instance, learn to walk by the age of two and to talk by the age of three. But no two get there quite the same way, as parents have known for eons.

So too at higher levels. Some children learn best by rote, in structured environments with high certainty and strict discipline. Others thrive in the less structured "permissive" atmosphere of a "progressive" school. Some adults learn out of books, some learn by doing, some learn best by listening. Some students need prescribed daily doses of information; others need challenge, the "broad picture" and a high degree of responsibility for the design of their own work. But for too long, educators have insisted that there is one best way to teach and learn, even though they have disagreed

But for too long, educators have insisted that there is one best way to teach and learn, even though they have disagreed about what that way is.

A century ago, the greatest majority of Americans lived in communities so small that only one one-room schoolhouse was within walking distance of small children. Then they had to "on right method" for everybody to learn.

Today the great majority of schoolchildren in the United States (and all developed countries) live in metropolitan areas with such density that there can easily be three or four elementary schools — as well as secondary schools within each child's walking or bicycling distance. There will therefore be increasing demand for some kind of "voucher" system enabling students and their parents to choose between alternative routes to learning offered by competing schools.

Indeed, competition and choice are already beginning to infiltrate the school system. "Fundamentalists" and "evangelical" schools and colleges have shown an amazing ability to prosper during a period of rising costs and dropping enrollments elsewhere. All this is anathema, of course, to the public school establishment. But economics, student needs and our new understanding of how people learn are bound to break the traditional education monopoly just as trucks and airplanes broke the monopoly of the railroads, and computers and "chips" are breaking the telephone monopoly.

In the next 10 or 15 years we will almost certainly see strong pressures to make schools responsible for thinking through what kind of learning methods are appropriate for each child. We will almost certainly see tremendous pressure from parents and students alike, for result-focused education and for accountability in meeting objectives set for individual students. The continuing professional education of highly educated mid-career adults will become a third tier in addition to undergraduate and professional or graduate work. Above all, attention will shift back to schools and education as the central capital investment and infrastructure of a "knowledge society."

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Conservation

The recent announcement by the Holgate Government of its intention to proceed with the controversial Gordon-below-Franklin power scheme in Tasmania's South-West, will see a resurgence of the Conservation Lobby's fight to save this unique wilderness area.

Despite the extraordinarily high informal "NO DAMS" vote in the December 12th referendum the Tasmanian Labor Government is insistent that construction will commence in 1983.

On January 29 the Tasmanian Premier, Mr Holgate announced that the Government would proceed to build the Franklin Lower Gordon hydro-electric scheme. This does not mean that the battle to save the Franklin River is over or lost. To see this it is necessary to examine the events that led to the Government's decision and more importantly what is likely to happen in the coming year.

In 1972 Tasmania's Hydro-Electric Commission (HEC) flooded Lake Pedder despite cries of horror from conservationists. The Tasmanian Government had rejected within hours, the Whitlam Government's offer of a blank cheque as compensation for not proceeding with the scheme. In October 1979 the HEC released a report recommending the flooding of the Franklin and Lower Gordon rivers as the next stage of the "Gordon River Development". In July 1980 the Tasmanian Labor Government, with Doug Lowe as Premier, decided to save the Franklin River and instead build a dam on the Gordon River above its junction with the Olga. This was the first time a power scheme recommended by the powerful Hydro-Electric Commission had been rejected by the Government. Nevertheless, the Franklin was not yet safe.

The Upper House in Tasmania, the Legislative Council, must be the most powerful Upper House operating in a Westminster style parliamentary system. It has the unique power of being able to force the Lower House to go to an election without having to go to one itself. This is worsened by it being extremely conservative and unrepresentative. Of its 19 members, 3 of which are Labor and the remainder Independents, the average age is 54 years. Many members are elected by gerrymanders: One electorate has 6,500 voters while another 25,000.

The Upper House voted 15-4 to reject the Government's proposal to save the Franklin. The absence of a formal mechanism to resolve a deadlock between the two Houses led to a "constitutional crisis" for 12 months.

The Labor Party has been in power in Tasmania more years than in any other State. Yet, unlike most of the other States it has not instituted reform of the Upper House. In 1980, the Government still did not have the courage to reform the Upper House; so as a means of breaking the deadlock it proposed a referendum on the power issue. Doug Lowe's promise that a "No Dams" option would be given to voters was overruled by caucus. Voters were offered a choice: the Gordon below Franklin scheme or the Gordon above Olga scheme; a dam or a dam: democracy, Tasmanian style. The referendum was not binding on the Government. It would merely be a massive public opinion poll. Lowe resigned from the ALP and sat on the cross benches as an Independent. He was soon joined by the Government Whip, Mary Willey, leaving the Holgate government without a majority.

The State ALP Council is controlled by unions from the "broad left". Unlike the mainland, the "left" supports hydro-electric development, is anti-conservation and supports the presence of multinational companies in Tasmania. (Comalco uses about 30% of the total power generated yet employs less than 1% of the State's workforce). In Tasmania, "left" in fact seems to just mean anti-Harridine!

The Tasmanian Wilderness Society ran a concerted campaign for the referendum, suggesting that voters vote 'informally' by writing NO DAMS across their ballot paper. It is unknown how

much the HEC and the Chamber of Industries (the industries, who consume 2/3 of the power generated) spent on their campaign in support of the Gordon below Franklin dam.

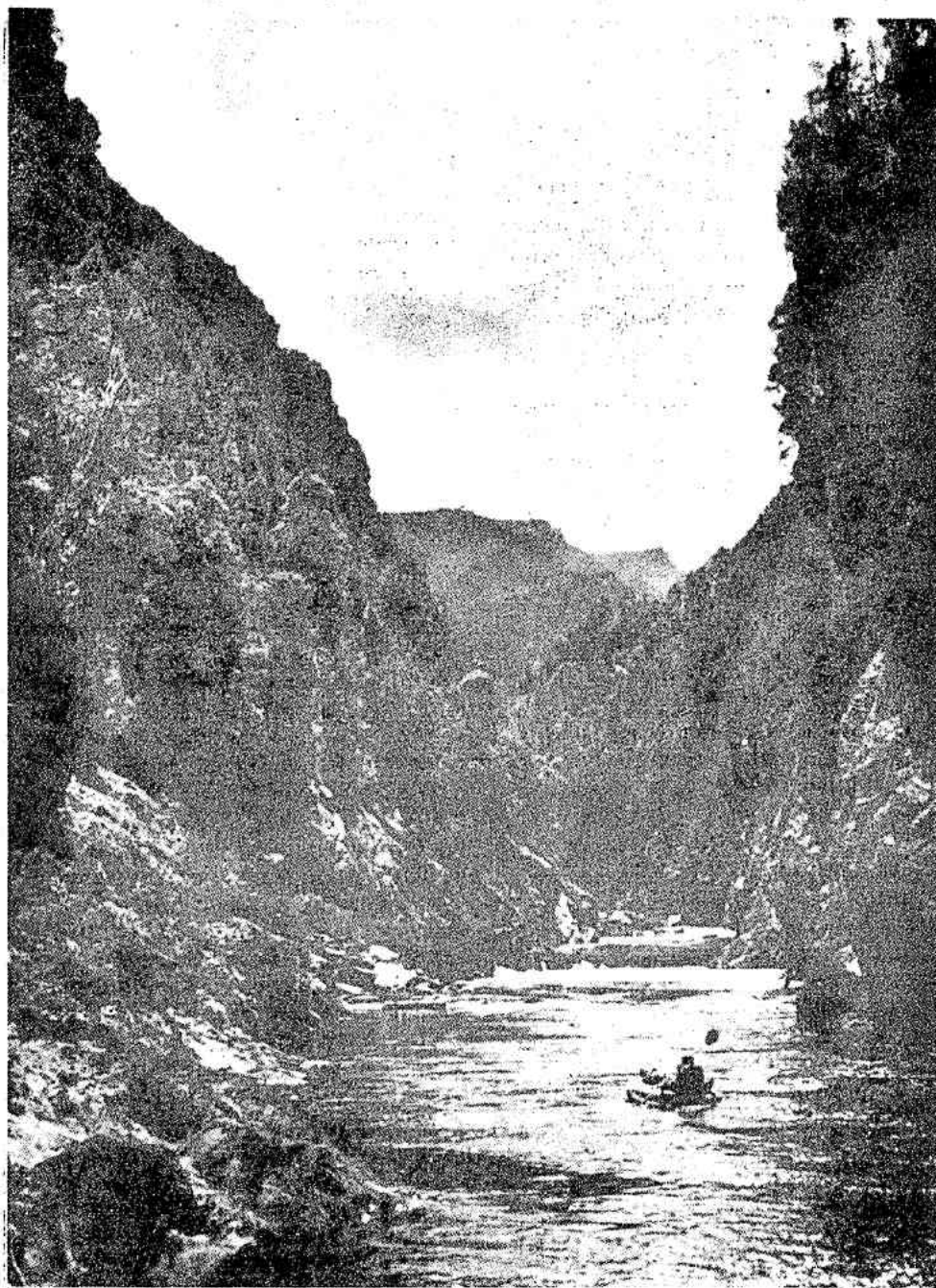
The results were:

Gordon below Franklin 47.2%

Gordon above Olga 8.0%

Informal 44.9%

33.3% of voters wrote NO DAMS across their ballot paper. This is the highest known informal vote ever recorded under the Westminster system of government.



The Battle To Save Tasmania's Wilderness Isn't Over Yet

The minority government was so scared by the referendum results and of a possible no-confidence motion that it prorogued parliament until March 26. It deferred a decision on its energy policies until a Caucus meeting on January 29, in the naive hope that things might cool down.

The Government's decision, as inevitable as it was, is of little significance. The fate of the Franklin is far from sealed, particularly as it is almost certain there will be an election in Tasmania within six months, the Government is likely to have difficulty obtaining finance to build a \$1 billion dam and there is the possibility of Federal Government involvement.

The Holgate government will probably face a no-confidence motion in the near future. The Liberal opposition will probably allow the dam legislation to pass, in the rather futile hope that the power issue will not be made an election issue. However, it will be — the Australian Democrats are opposed to any

Australian Democrat and Tasmanian Wilderness Society Director, Dr Bob Brown, maintains that the fight is not yet over and no dams will be built on the Franklin River.

As conservationists "gear-up" their campaign to save the Franklin, Ross McKenzie gives an insight into the history of the "Power Debate" and likely future developments.

more dams in the South-West and there will be many pro-conservation independents, such as Doug Low and Mary Willey, standing. Unlike the Upper House, the Lower House uses the Hare-Clark electoral system. This allows minorities to gain seats. Pro-Conservationists could possibly gain 10 or more of the 30 seats, thereby holding the balance of power in the Lower House.

The Gordon below Franklin scheme is predicted by the HEC to cost over \$1 billion and will generate 180 MW of

power and is the responsibility of the Federal Government. In 1980, at the Second World Wilderness Congress Malcolm Fraser renewed his 1975 election promise to protect South West Tasmania. He said "No decree of Government can turn back the clock and save a lost species or a lost wilderness. This is why a Federal Government has a national responsibility to make decisions on any issue that affects our heritage. This is a responsibility our Government has accepted." The aim of the Tasmanian Wilderness Society in 1982 is to ensure Malcolm Fraser keeps this promise.

For this reason, a significant portion of the campaign will move to Canberra. A permanent office will be established and a shop opened in Civic.

Nineteen eighty-two is United Nations 'Year of the Tree' and the campaign will emphasise woodchipping and the destructive effect it is having on the South West. There is a renewed threat of mining. Geopeko Explorations is believed to be pressing the Tasmanian Government to be allowed to mine in Cradle Mountain National Park, while Shell has applied for a mineral exploration lease in the Vale of Resselas and the Denison Ranges.

In 1982 there will be a branch of the Tasmanian Wilderness Society active at ANU. In O-Week we will have a stall on Market Day and will be showing films. There are many ways you can help the campaign.

1. Write to Federal politicians especially the Prime Minister, the Minister for the Environment, Mr Wilson, and your local Member.

Stress that South West Tasmania is an area of national significance and requires Federal Government involvement. It is on the Register of the National Estate and has been nominated for World Heritage listing.

Ask them to refuse Loans Council borrowings for any hydro-electric development in South West Tasmania. Ask for a review of all woodchip export licences.

2. Give money. Tax deductible donations should be sent to the Australian Conservation Foundation "Gordon-Franklin Fund", 672B Glenferrie Rd, Hawthorn, Vic 3122.

3. Come to meetings. These are held at the Environment Centre (in Kingsley St opposite Toad Hall) on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month at 8pm.

4. Join the Tasmanian Wilderness Society. Students/Unemployed \$7, Wage-earners \$15. The address is P.O. 58, Ainslie, ACT 2602.

5. Help in the shop in Civic (when established).

NO

For further details, contact:
Jennie Whinam 48 4362
Ross McKenzie 47 7002
Lawrence McCook 48 6106

DAMS

All these considerations shroud the fact that South West Tasmania is a temperate wilderness of national signif-

Overseas Students

FILIPINO FAIR PUTS BUSH WEEK TO SHAME

The nearest thing to Bush Week on the Los Baños campus of the University of the Philippines, is the February Fair. Sports clubs, societies, fraternities and sororities erect elaborate stalls made from bamboo, banana leaves, papier mache and cardboard boxes.

Run by the Student Organisation (equivalent to our Students' Association) the theme of this year's fair is "Unity for Socio-Economic Change Through a Relevant and Scientific Education". The Student Organisation has prizes for the most imaginative and the most relevant stall. With over seventy groups participating, the stalls varied from the Sociology Society shack, a mere lean-to, to Mussaenda Sorority's volcano.

The first in a series of articles on the Philippines by Rohan Greenland.

Photographs by Renu Pathak

The Filipino education system is based on that of America. A colony of the United States for 50 years, the establishment of accessible and widespread education is one of the few tangible assets America gave to the Philippines. Today, however Filipino students are criticising the system for not being Filipino-oriented. Several stalls run by political fraternities illustrated this resentment. Uncle Sam's topper was turned into a prison housing Filipino students, and a two meter high book, partially open, admitted you to a poster exhibition inside.

Another political fraternity has an igloo shaped hut on top of which perches a black cardboard missile adorned with white skulls. Inside, the fraternity president explains a model of the Bataan peninsula, illustrating the American naval base,

The President of Tulisanes, Tonny Marquez, doing a B.Sc. in sugar technology, said the group "does not believe in competition". Their motto is 'Music from the People, for the People'. "It is", he said, "how you use music that is important to us". On sale were tapes of their own compositions. They use indigenous instruments, such as bamboo flutes, the kumbang (a form of Jewish harp) as well as Spanish instruments such as guitar and the fourteen string octavina.



Uncle Sam's topper, representing the American education system, makes a prison for the Filipino student

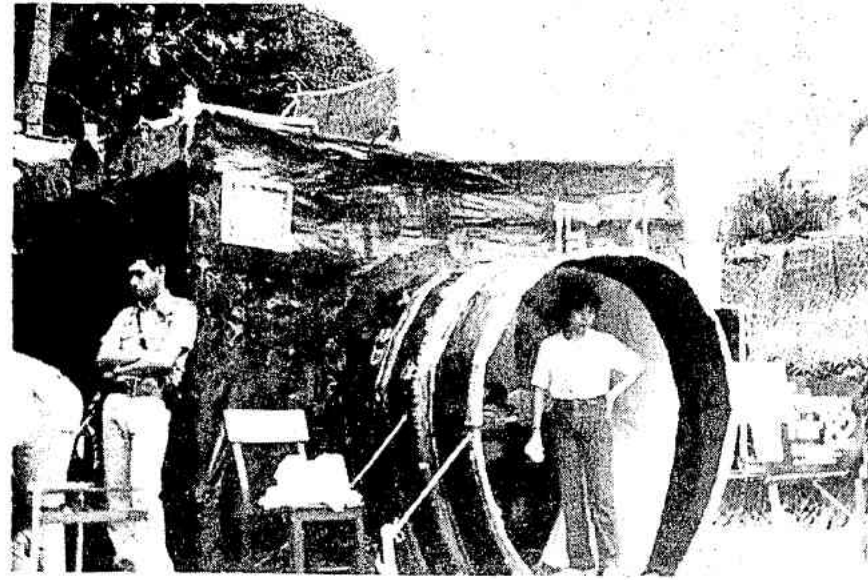
The Development Communications Society were housed in an enormous camera. A revived society, 100 members, is open to all students in the Dept. of Development Communications. Entering through the lense of the camera, the body houses a display explaining what the Society is all about.

The Society, like the Department, has three branches. Journalism, broadcasting and education communication. As a Society they mount displays and exhibitions around the university, either on their own initiative or at the request of various departments. Their aim, I was told "is to unite people through economic and political development."

Each evening of the four-day Fair they stage a puppet show. "We have to think of other kinds of media". True enough. They lack the facilities we enjoy in the developed world. The puppet show's objective is to dispel superstition. Another of their objectives is the promotion of Textured Vegetable Protein, a low-cost meat substitute which is within the reach of the poorer Filipino families. They also run a radio station, DZLB, which caters for the farming community in the surrounding area. It offers advice and information about farming techniques as well as family entertainment.

Other groups ran less serious stalls. There were restaurants; a 'Mang Donalds' (Mang = Mr.) burger stall, a fortune-teller a marriage booth, a jail and a few fair-ground games, such as dart throwing and skittles.

The Fair was generally anti-commercial and political. Freedom of expression is not necessarily as free as it is here in Australia. University security



The Development Communications Society's stall made in the form of a camera. An armed policeman dozes on the left.

police strolled up and down the Fair, one carrying a long baton, another a machine-gun. Were they here to keep an eye on the student activists? Oh, no. A circular issued to all fraternity and society heads shortly before the fair opened, warned; "There have been several instances in the past wherein the peace and quiet of academe was disturbed by the occurrent of rumbles."

Rumbles? "Yes," said Shashi an Indian student at UPLB "Rumbles" Not of the gastric variety, rumbles are fraternity fights. One 'brotherhood' against another. Weapons featured in these student clashes include, it was disclosed to me, knives, chains and iron bars. Fraternities and their female counterpart, sororities have their origins in the United States. They

are groups of students who band together and whose livelihood is of mutual concern. The University administration calls the fraternity fighting "barbaric". Expulsion and legal proceedings are the Administration's deterrent, not to mention the ugly, fat, pistol-packing patrolmen. Still, I agree with the Administration. "The Law of the Jungle, *Lex Taliones* (oh how quaint) must not prevail."

And the Fair in the eyes of the students, an enormous success. For an Australian observer, a unique insight into the political expression, resourcefulness and friendship of the Filipinos.

Next edition: America's Whore House - Olongapo.

Food and the Food Co-op

Are you interested in getting essential foods cheap? Are you interested in a healthier way of eating, simply and soundly? Maybe even organic products, locally produced and low-technology, without poisons that contribute to the destruction of our environment? An alternative to big businesses, companies and shops, manipulating the satisfaction of our needs with ghastly advertising and packaging, in the relentless search for profits? Do you think people can work together, organise to socialize the satisfaction of their needs, in a community of mutual decision-making and action, outside the tradition of greed and the fragmentation of everyday life?

Maybe you're interested in the Food Co-op!!! There, one can get all kinds of grains and flours, beans, nuts, seeds, dried fruits, herbal teas, cheese, organic vegetable produce, breads, goats' milk yoghurts . . . all kinds of things, some of which you don't find anywhere else. But the Food Co-op isn't just "another health-food shop", in fact it's not a shop at all: it's a co-operative. It works on the principle that everyone puts in effort, to all share good results. There are no paid staff in the co-op, it runs on voluntary labour, everyone takes a responsibility for running it. This means things are lots cheaper (and there's profit motive) but also it's better to control and maintain things ourselves, to all learn about what's going on, how to do it: the responsibility doesn't fall too heavily on anyone, we hope. Perhaps it's an attitude: if you trot into the co-op and find the buckwheat bin is empty, you don't ignore it or just tell a member of staff, you trot right on out to the store-room and see if there is any buckwheat there to fill the bin with. And if there's not, you find out where one should make notes about what things need to be ordered from the wholesalers. There's a Co-ordinator every day the co-op is open, a more experienced person, but they don't do everything by any means. Lots of workers are needed, who come in at a

The Co-op is in the Kingsley St. building (which is kind of near Childers St. and Barry Drive, but not really); the co-op's on the left, the interesting 2XX is on the right and there's a gym in the middle. It's quite interesting to take a look, see what things are there, and talk to the friendly individual behind the counter, who may well be able to tell you what goes on (if they're not too busy). It's good food, cheap and hopefully it runs itself, so to speak. And that's worth investigating.



certain time each week (there's a black-board-roster on one wall), or whenever they're in the neighbourhood with spare time, and do things like stand behind the counter for cash transactions, clean the shop up, organise the plastic bags everyone brings in (re-usable packaging!), paddle around generally. All the members do something for the co-op (and each other). And if you don't know what to do, knowledgeable people (who are often friendly, sensitive, hippy-types, so it's quite okay to ask them) can probably explain things.

P.S. There's to be an Annual General Meeting some time in March!



An anti-imperialist stall. The teeth denote the various 'evils' of imperialism. The crocodile wears Uncle Sam's topper

the Philippines first nuclear power plant - still under construction - an American nuclear missile silo and two supposedly active volcanoes. Despite inaccuracies, the group showed that a healthy anti-nuclear movement is alive and kicking in the Philippines.

Cultural stalls included the Tulisanes, a group of students whose activities centre on folk music. They write their own music and stage concerts at the Student Union.

The Winning of Hearts, Minds and Votes in Never-Never Land

Once upon a time there was a collective, who for untold years had controlled the political affairs of students. Like most elites they had gone to great lengths to cultivate an image of invulnerable power. They knew how to mix dope with rhetoric and demo's with a disdain for the interests of students. Spotting them was easy enough, as they tended to walk with the jaunty swagger of the born to rule. In charge of this Collective Machine stood Herr Dolt. A fine figure of obesity. He controlled his minions with aplomb and was never short of a quick word for the radical brethren. Herr Dolt really dug his Presidential Act immensely and in his heady days ran the place like a reborn Tammany Hall. Oh, from time to time things got a little out of hand. Occasionally heretics of his True Belief tended to interrupt political gatherings. But it took only a quick signal and the radical girls (the "red breasts", as they were affectionately termed) moved in and forcibly re-educated the young fools.

However it came to pass that an Election Day approached. Like any other Ceremony, traditions were observed and the Party Faithful prepared accordingly. But this year was like no other. Unlike previous Elections a young freak appeared who was of neither dominant political persuasion.

This freak, Hans Christian Anderson desired power over his fellow students and the Union like a junkie craves a hit. He was gunning for Herr Dolt's position and nobody was going to get in his way. Now anyone with a few grains of sand would have thought it entirely logical that an old freak, like Herr Dolt, would

have wanted to pass the buck to a young freak. But no, instead of departing gracefully like the rusty HMAS Melbourne, and rather than helping him, he checked his copy of 'The Prince' and decided it was time to quash this punk and his motley bunch of over-zealous middle distance runners. Knowing that the political attention span of the average drop-out is too short to understand anything longer than a sentence he nominated someone who could only mumble coherently two word sentences.

A political comment upon last October's SA election fiasco by, Colin Rigby

The plan embodied the old approach. A few quick colour posters pronouncing Solidarity with anything Left of Anarchist Radical Syndicalism and a lightning tour of the Satellite Colleges to whip the trendy Lefties into line.

However a sizeable flaw existed. The candidate, anointed by Herr Dolt, was a dummy. Brown Turnip was her name and she consistently failed to appeal to anyone other than herself (except of course, Short Story). On polling day she went down, along with the Candidate for the Let's Get Rich and Sell it To the Yanks Party, to an ignominious defeat. They were beaten stupid and Turnip and Herr Dolt couldn't believe it. Shortly after the polls closed he went down to the Tally Room and

stared balefully at the figures. It was rumoured that the first figures stunned him but a few hours later he was raving incoherently about "those dirty bastards who turned on us", "fraud", and "why didn't I ever become a Totem Pole worshipper, like my Granny always used to say;" Turnip, who was there, recalls it as a very heavy scene. But remembers very little else as she was too engrossed in counting the hairs in Herr Dolt's left nostril.

And so much for what might have been a very sad story . . . except that Herr Dolt went home to the Commune and began laying feverish plans to have his protege Turnip elected as Pres. He knew that they had beaten the Liberals handily in nearly every recent encounter and that this disgusting vote for Hans Christian, a middle distance runner was nothing more than a mental aberration on the part of the sheep. If he could besmirch the validity of the election then there was a slim chance of having it rerun all over again.

Nearly everyone who worked on this gig for the Master, Herr Dolt, was convinced that if they started whipping their arses into gear and got control of the Committee set up to examine the allegations of dirty deeds then this would save the day. News travelled fast. Hans Christian was caught kipping with a Korean friend and was asked to comment. He replied that Herr Dolt, "was just the type of bastard who would try a thing like that," and that he would fight them on the beaches and he would fight them in the Union and so on.

Anyway the Inquisition Tribunal was conceived. Herr Dolt went to great pains to see that the Tribunal was independently balanced, and I guess in an Orwellian sense it was. On it sat two former Ayatollahs and a Liberal hostage, who, by the conclusion of the hearings was reduced to mere incoherent babbling. After many days of meetings a joint announcement was made by the Weight Watchers Chairperson and the Honourable Yogi Bear (playschool lawyer and part-time oracle) that it was a physical

impossibility for so many people to have voted for Hans Christian because no more than 30 people ever voted in previous elections. Therefore the election had to be declared null and void with all positions open. Jesus Christ, shades of 1975!



Naturally Hans Christian was upset. So upset he locked himself along with a few disciples, in the Collectives' Office. And who can blame him. To outsiders word was passed that he was in a fit of deep depression. Eventually a rescue party of Young Jackboots was sent in to retrieve him. After all, the last thing Herr Dolt needed was a bloody martyr.

Presently Herr Dolt and Turnip are extremely satisfied. They assume they now have control of the campaign. But I don't think so. Memories of the Middle Distance Running Campaign will guarantee a heavy turnout, with a dangerous backlash factor that could wipe out the Lefties altogether, but only if the Straight Heads (i.e. you) get their digits out and ACTUALLY VOTE. Remember Turnip's cohorts are not all vicious drunks. Some are genuinely mentally deranged and frightened at what seems to be the End of the World as they know it. Unless the Straight Heads come out of their holes and vote - well the alternative is depressingly obvious. Turnip will sit astride her throne with the same old hapless bums sprouting the same old hackneyed cliches. And I'm sure not even a doctor with access to the spectrum of legal and illegal drugs will be able to forcibly restrain them from their delusions. Either way the results of the new election should prove very interesting indeed.

The Christian In A University Environment

Religions have on the whole been moats of separation rather than bridges of understanding between peoples. Too often Christians behave like doctrinaire ideologues claiming that they access to an ultimate and absolute truth embodied in their doctrine. This is particularly true of those who hold a theology of conversion which divides the world into two camps, one more privileged than the other: the redeemed community of christians and those outside awaiting salvation.

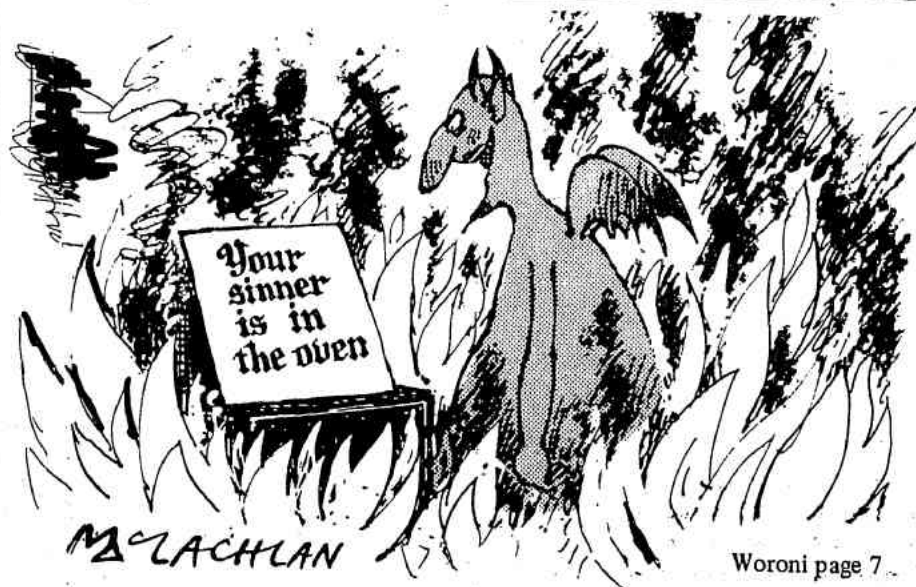
The meaning of christ must be rediscovered in ways that liberate us from self-righteousness, moral blindness and spiritual narrowness. Such characteristics often stem from a desire to insulate oneself from a world of uncertainty, moral relativism and philosophical cloudiness. By considering other religions, theologies and ideological persuasions as 'false', 'untrue' or at best 'inadequate', Christians can have a clear cut idea of their relationship to other worldviews. However, in a university where there is a constant interchange of ideas and information in an atmosphere of religious, ideological and philosophical pluralism; the christian either chooses to have his or her faith enriched through being open to new ideas and understanding or to retreat into a christian ghetto.

The former involves *not* a watering down of convictions but rather the providing of opportunities for cross-fertilisation and mutual enrichment through a willingness to learn and a readiness to dialogue in an atmosphere of mutual respect.

No set of doctrines or system of belief can be the embodiment of truth. The spirit of truth cannot be fenced in. The christian is called to listen, to learn, to discern and to affirm truth wherever it is manifested. But how can one listen or discern when one is not open to the historical and spiritual experience of others?

Through dialogue one comes to realise that the challenges that face the world today and threaten life are not other faiths and ideologies, as one is often called to believe. The ever widening gap between the rich and poor, between and within nations, ideological confrontations resulting in the stockpiling of nuclear weapons, social and economic systems that perpetuate injustice and aggression, environmental destruction, erosion of communal life and the consequent alienation of people and spiritual poverty, are perhaps some of the evils that challenge christian values. In fact, much more and deeper dialogue with the secular ideologies and movements of our time is necessary for us to discern the common obedience that God intends for the human community. In this task, we must work with all who struggle for justice, liberation and peace.

John Hatton
Student Christian Movement (ANU)



Woroni page 7

WOMEN'S PAGE

FEMINISTS ON CAMPUS ... A LOST CAUSE ?

The word "FEMINIST" conjures up different images in different people's minds, but too often it is the image of the over-alled, batiked, booted, bike-chain wielding heavie, who screams out "sex-ist"; "rape" at regular intervals and spends the nocturnal hours in a range of pursuits varying from covering bus shelters with obscure posters, to spray-painting obscenities in largely illegible scrawl on the statues in front of Parliament House. The extremists, as one finds practically everywhere, tend to give a cause a bad name to hamper progress. While confrontation is sometimes necessary as a last resort, consultation is usually preferable.

Feminists too are generally associated with the political left where financial support tends to be more forthcoming when social issues are on the line. In fact particularly in America one finds that there are funds set up to "fight the conservative far right over women's issues, and the Reagan administration faces opposition from numerous action groups on this front. However, this does not mean that there is no such thing as a feminist with non-leftist sympathies. To say this is as ridiculous as saying "feminists don't wear dresses."

From the point of view of an outsider, feminists on this campus are generally associated with those known as "rad. Fems", and consequently are not treated with the respect that feminists deserve. More over they are frequently seen to lack tolerance of other viewpoints, or even listening to them. Tolerance does not lead to compromise necessarily. It leads to a deeper understanding of alternatives. I would be interested to read of other people's mental image of "the feminist", and wonder to what extent the "feminists" of this campus have coloured that image.

feminists are human beings too.

However, a feminist should be primarily concerned with furthering and improving the woman's role. A woman is to be treated with respect because she is a woman, and an individual with goals, ideals and sensitivities. Too often it is forgotten that she is also a human being.



On campus too, as always, there are extremists which bring bad publicity to the feminist movement. An example of this was apparent on campus last year when the issue of the Woroni censorship debate was drowned by a torrent of arguments from pro-abortionists and right-to-lifers, both insistent on using the debate as an opportunity to air their views on oppression, capitalism, abortion, and our glorious leader (No, not you Geoff!!) rather than the issue at hand. Not only did they appear unreasonable, 100% intolerant, but they wasted an excellent opportunity to further an important feminist aim. A cohesive group would have presented a precise definition of what they considered to be sexist and offensive, thus giving an outline of what should or should not be published and/or sold in the union shop, remembering all the time that the definition would protect not only the women of this campus, but also the men.

Once again from the view of an observer [that is one who had never felt welcome to join the campus women's group]. There are a number of things which I think would benefit the women's groups. These would lead to a wider number of members with a broader background of interests and ideologies.

In the past Women On Campus have successfully driven for more efficient lighting around campus and have talked a lot about sexual harassment, abortion, rape, and confronting lecturers in groups to "hassle for women's issues to be included in their course." (p.20 O'Week Handbook) It should be noted that there is a department of women's studies. However, what have we heard about the struggle for the Equal Rights Amendment in the U.S., the problems faced by migrant women in regards to equal pay and opportunity and education needs, and other important feminist issues?

A Cohesive Campus Women's group would perhaps find it useful to draw up a programme of aims for 1982. For example:

Women on campus working as a practical but still idealistic force could channel some of their energies into a library and reference centre on this campus. While there are a number of resource centres around Canberra it is vital to encourage understanding of feminist issues on a local and international level right here. Not to provide such a centre is to ignore women's needs.

This centre could also be a contact point for the A.U.S. Women's Officer, the Rape Crisis Centre, Women's Groups on other campuses and other feminist organizations.

The group should also initiate an active campaign to encourage involvement in women's affairs on and off campus. Too often we have seen the halls and colleges - with their vast numbers of female students - being virtually ignored by the "feminists" on campus. The campaign's prime responsibility should be to encourage maximum involvement by women from all areas of campus, from all socio-economic backgrounds, and from all political persuasions. You don't have to be somewhere left of wherever and a lesbian to be a concerned feminist.

Look for more detail on feminist issues info. on Women on Campus and their activities in coming issues of Woroni. The Editors also encourage response to articles and contributions. **KT.**

NOTES

When I grow up, I want to be a nurse.

Just like my dad.



Nursing: A career for women and men.

This message was sponsored by the University of Pennsylvania School of Nursing and the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

* Pornographic pictures of women were used for target practice by units of the Swiss Army. Outraged Swiss feminists have demanded that about \$A5,500 be paid to a pacifist women's group -

reported in MS, July 1981, from the San Francisco Chronicle.



Despite massive vigorous campaigns against the repeal, largely by Pope John Paul, the citizens of Italy voted overwhelmingly in a national referendum in favour of the retention of the country's liberal abortion laws.

This law, while it permits an abortion by a woman's choice in the first three months of pregnancy, also allows doctors in public clinics the choice of refusal if their reasons are those of conscience.



Dear President Reagan:
If you want to save money, why not

discourage and penalise sexual harassment among your own government employees? A study by the US governments Merit systems Protection Board estimates that, in the federal workforce alone, sexual harassment cost the taxpayer \$189 million in just two years: a computation based on related costs of job turnover, health care, and lost productivity.

MS August 1981.



* 1984: Women will have their first Olympic Marathon.



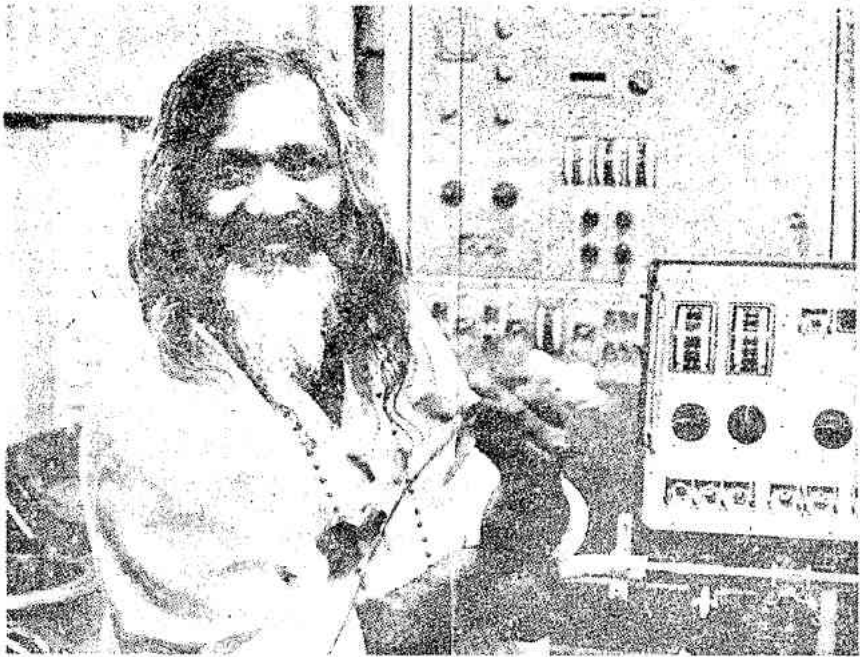
TRANSCENDENTAL MEDITATION

For those who came in late:

The TM technique is a simple and effortless mental procedure practised for 20 minutes morning and evening which allows the mind to settle down to a quiescent state of pure content-free awareness and the body to achieve a highly integrated state of deep rest and relaxation. Both body and mind are thus prepared to return to activity with greater energy, freshness, clarity, health and happiness. The

TM technique is natural and spontaneous, and therefore requires no concentration or contemplation, no special diet dress or lifestyle, no postures or exercises, no special age sex education intellectual ability or cultural background, and is independent of any philosophical or religious beliefs. Its many benefits have been documented in over 600 independent scientific studies, and flow naturally and

automatically from the practice regardless of the individual's personal expectations or faith. Of particular interest to students are those research studies indicating continuing improvement in intelligence, problem-solving ability, short- and long-term memory, organization of material, creativity, personal relationships with fellow students and academic staff, and in grade-point averages.



Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, who brought the TM technique to the West from an India, just as ignorant of the true nature of meditation, pays a visit to Skylab at the invitation of astronaut Russell Schweickart.

It seems appropriate that in the TM movement's Year of Natural Law my umpteenth interminable article about the Transcendental Meditation technique should be my first as a Barrister and Solicitor of the Supreme Court of the Australian Capital Territory (abit of unethical advertising there!) It seems especially appropriate that the focus will be on Natural Law in Education in a year in which I have chosen to pursue a higher degree.

The United Nations is also in the happy habit of naming years. They have decreed 1982 to be the Year of the Tree, and jokes about foresters and logs aside, one might well ask just how one promotes the well-being of a tree. What can be done to make a tree healthier and happier, more whole and more real?

The answer is clearly not to go to each individual twig and leaf and attempt to correct whatever faults and diseases might be found there (although this kind of band-aid treatment is often employed and it is its value even where more effective and wholist-

ic approaches are available).

The intelligent gardener applies some water and fertilizer to the base of the tree, knowing that if she wishes to enjoy the fruit she must first water the root. None of the detailed laws of horticulture need be known or understood — this simple technique is employed and every aspect of the tree is automatically improved. The one source nourishes and the entire tree flourishes.

More specialized techniques which do require specialized knowledge may also be used to good effect, but *only* if the roots of the tree are watered *first*. Without a healthy tap root, the entire top can just be blown away.

Transcendental Meditation waters the root of our being. This simple easy technique allows the mind to settle effortlessly into finer and finer levels of thought and the point is reached in the silent centre of the mind where that thought began as the faintest impulse. When one transcends — goes beyond even the subtlest level of mental activity, one arrives at (or more

strictly *becomes*) a state of unbounded awareness, wide awake inside but without any thought content, just pure consciousness.

This state is actually the source of all the positive qualities manifested in the thoughts and emotions which spring from it — it is pure bliss, pure intelligence, pure creativity, pure energy, pure happiness, pure love. Diving into the ocean of pure awareness for twenty minutes twice a day one emerges refreshed and rejuvenated but also with some of those positive qualities "sticking" on — so naturally the longer one meditates regularly the better one becomes. And TM is as easy as diving — you just take the correct angle and let go.

Pure consciousness is also the home of all the laws of nature. The many hundreds of benefits examined in the scientific literature on TM, mental physical and social, can all be understood as examples of life coming more into accord with natural law. Life on all levels becomes more orderly, more harmonious, more productive, more enjoyable.

The good fortune

apparently enjoyed by those who practise TM is nothing other than the support of nature for one who is living naturally and automatically by her laws. One could never know intellectually the minutest fraction of the Laws (the ordering principles) which govern the operation of our world and our universe, let alone hope to utilize them successfully without unforeseen consequences. Yet one can live life from a platform of pure awareness from which every thought and every action is spontaneously in harmony with the entire field of existence and all desires are fulfilled. This is *enlightenment*, life is liberation from struggle and suffering. It has been one of the salient features of TM that it has been able to take the notion of enlightenment out of the shadowy misinformation of the past and to give it a concrete basis in modern science. What was once fantastic is now *real*.

The discovery that we are not really separate from each other or from our environment but rather share a common basis in unbounded consciousness has some interesting implications for education. As we dispel the myth that the fingers are unconnected by becoming aware of the palm, so we integrate the disparate forms of knowledge by the growth in our own awareness of their common basis in consciousness. This adds a new perspective to the old educational adage "Know Thyself". To know your Self is to know *everything*, in seed form. As we become more familiar with what is inside we gain familiarity with what is outside. Whole areas of knowledge which seemed foreign and difficult (Sanskrit — perhaps!) now seem familiar and easy, and learning transforms from dragging in the strange and new to remembering something temporarily forgotten, to drawing out what is al-

ready know (the true meaning of *educere*).

And it all happens automatically. Like the Law of the Lever (you push down here and something happens over there), you need neither understand nor expect the effect. Nor need you believe that it will occur. Motivation is equally irrelevant. You may empty the bucket of water onto the tree roots because you wanted the bucket for something else. No matter, the tree still drinks and the leaves still become green. Natural Law knows nothing of *mens rea*.

But don't take my word for it. Study the scientific evidence. Consider the subtle logic of it all. *Come along to one of the O-Week talks (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 11am in Haydon-Allen G25 — between the Union and the Tank)*

Talk to a meditator today — we're human too!

Greg Carman

The Vice-Chancellor's Welcome

I am very pleased to welcome you to the ANU.

Australia needs as never before men and women with higher education, and it is always a pleasure to welcome a new entry of those who are embarking upon it. The younger of you are likely to attain the height of your creative influence in our society in the opening decades of the next century. We shall all need that to be of the highest quality, and the University strives to assist you to develop to the full your capacity to achieve that.

There are also those of you who are somewhat older. The ANU has a very strong, long-standing tradition of providing for mature and part-time students. It has been particularly gratifying in recent years to have been able to welcome here an increasing number of older women entrants.

Universities are at present facing increasing financial pressure. This presents the Faculties at the ANU with some particular problems.

The number of students from the immediate ACT-Queanbeyan area has, if anything, been increasing slightly. The number from the rest of New South Wales and from interstate has lately however been declining. I cannot but think that this is very largely due to the now seriously inadequate provision for Tertiary Assistance, which adversely affects very many students.

This compounds the difficulties which our Faculties face in living within their reduced recurrent grant (in real terms).

The ANU has a very sophisticated student clientele. Taken together you very properly seek a wide range of courses in a very broad spectrum of subjects. Because of present financial constraints it is becoming less and less possible to provide many of the opportunities which many of you would hope for.

Faculties, and the Board of the Faculties, are wrestling with this matter, and you can be assured that they are doing all they can to make the most of the resources that are made available to them.

Their activities have in recent years been closely scrutinized and you may also be assured that they are seeking to provide the highest quality of higher education for you as well.

The ANU is a great university. We take pleasure in welcoming you to our company.

D.A. Low
Vice-Chancellor.

Would You Buy A Used Tricycle From These People?

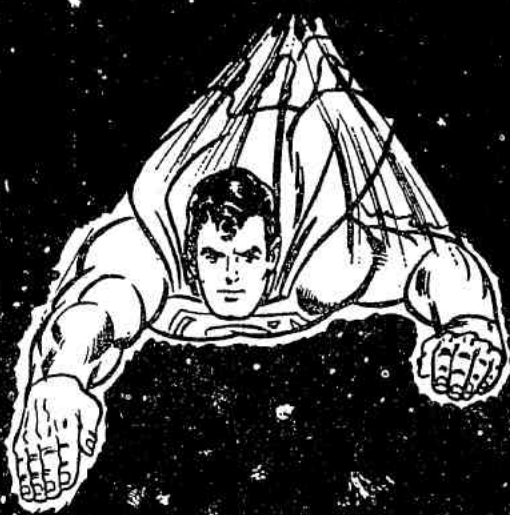
"The ANU Liberal Society is the largest political on campus . . ."

"The ANU ALPSC is the largest political club on campus . . ."

— opening words of Liberal Society introductory article, 1982 Orientation Handbook, p.50.

— opening words of ALP Students Club introductory article, 1982 Orientation Handbook, p.53.

He flies
and he
knows
he flies



VAGINAL DISEASES IN EL SALVADOREAN URANIUM MINES

(continued from page 87 of the 1981 Handbook)

peace in our time."

Members of the Tasmanian People's Revolutionary Movement do not accept this. General Alfonso di Cinzano Smith said in a recent interview, "While soldiers of the Imperial New South Welsh Army remain on Tasmanian soil we will fight. Death is preferable to dominance by New South Wales."¹¹³

di Cinzano Smith's death in the Victorian countryside has never been satisfactorily explained. A local farmhand reported sighting a fork-lift truck travelling at over 100 kph in the area and claimed that it bore NSW number plates.

The Victorian Coroner, Mr Justice Abdul Rahman, discounted the farmhand's evidence at the inquest.¹¹⁴ "In my six months at the Bench I have been confronted by some two dozen cases of men killed by being impaled on the prongs of a fork-lift truck," he said. "Never have the holes been that shape."

The Coroner concluded, on the basis of a detailed 25-page forensic report, that death was caused by "a piece of metal tubing, possibly a chair leg, having been hammered into the body just below the right lung and worked vigorously from side to side, death occurring about forty seconds after the entry of the tubing."¹¹⁵ Conceding the possibility of foul play, the Coroner noted the evidence of di Cinzano Smith's mother that he "had been depressed at the time" and recorded an open finding.

While the verdict satisfied the authorities, two journalists from "Endless Struggle", the newsletter of the Young Socialist Revolutionary League of Devonport, were not convinced. Michael Rosenbloom explained, "Isadora and I felt that the Coroner had not considered all the evidence. For instance, why did Alfonso have three pig's trotters and a cucumber in his pocket? And what happened to the monogrammed socks he was wearing when he got on the ferry?"¹¹⁷

Rosenbloom's body was found floating face down in the Derwent River in November 1980. At the direction of the Military Commander of the State, Admiral Alfredo di Cinzano Smith (no relation to Alfonso di Cinzano Smith of the TPRM), the inquest was conducted by Mr Justice Abdul Rahman, who had by this time defected to Tasmania and been made Chief Justice.¹¹⁸ In a lengthy report he concluded that "the presence of seventeen bullet wounds in the chest leaves me in no doubt that Rosenbloom was shot". Several witnesses had given evidence that Rosenbloom drank heavily on the night of his death; he left Hobart's largest hotel, the Cricketer's Groin, with a group of visiting Soviet seamen who he had challenged to play Russian Roulette.¹¹⁹ The Coroner recorded a verdict of death by misadventure.

Soon afterwards a new group, the Democratic League for the Liberation of Tasmania, was formed. It combined

the five largest Tasmanian Nationalist movements in North-West Tasmania and adopted as its motto "Empinsemus Aliganom Delus".¹²⁰

The new group's Secretary, Brigadier Alberto di Cinzano Smith, was almost immediately assassinated by two nuns. A short time later the nuns were arrested by Internal Security forces as they attempted to flee across Bass Strait disguised as commandos.

Their trial was conducted by Tasmania's new Chief Justice, Peter Rosenbloom (who is unrelated to Michael Rosenbloom). The prosecution produced evidence that in addition to the assassination of Brigadier di Cinzano Smith the nuns were responsible for the massacre of 8,000 people in South-West Tasmania three days earlier.¹²¹

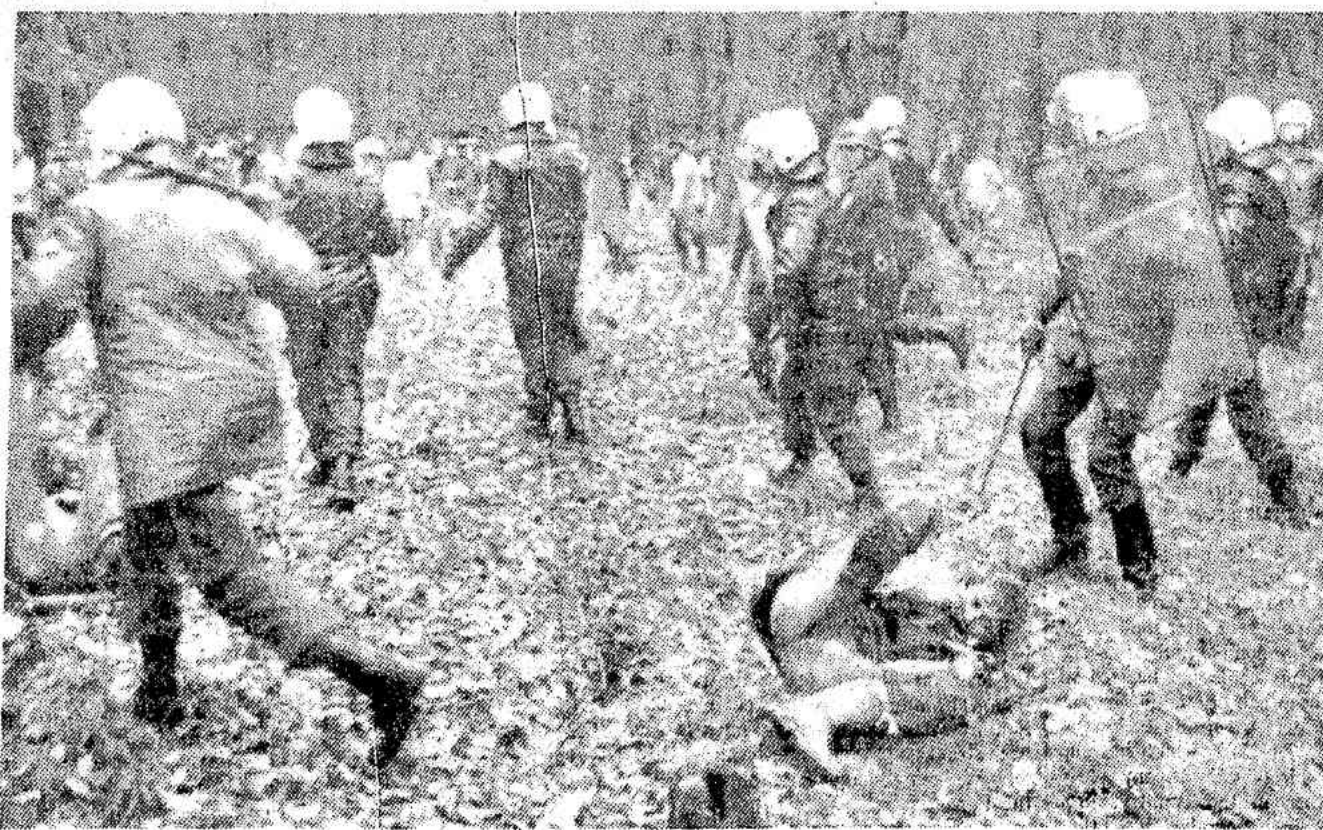
The nuns were found guilty on all charges, including additional charges of possessing gelignite, battery acid and plutonium. The quantity of plutonium could have produced a bomb which if detonated in Hobart would, according to the University of Tasmania's Professor Ferdinand di Cinzano Smith, "have made a hole the size of Hobart."¹²²

The destruction of the NSW espionage programme led to a renewal of activities by the Democratic League for the Liberation of Tasmania. To strengthen its organization it established five regional branches in North-

(continued on page 112 of the 1983 Handbook)

FOOTNOTES

113. *Launceston Times*, p.29.
114. For a full report of the inquest see, e.g., "Unexplained Deaths in North-West Victoria 1931-81" by D.S. Watson (Corio Technical College Press 1982), ch 2.
115. See the above work, p.218.
116. *Ibid*, p.307.
117. *Endless struggle*, Oct. 1980, translated from Flemish.
118. Rahman's career on the Bench is related in his book "My Fifteen Favourite Inquests". This posthumous work appeared two days after his death in an apple-harvesting machine near Launceston. The NSW Minister for National Reconciliation and Sport was in the area.
119. *The Soviet spy submarine, the "Siberian Nymph"*, was at the time paying a goodwill visit to Hobart.
120. This motto has never been translated.
121. Several books have been written on this slaughter, which was so complete that it was not discovered for over a week.
122. The Professor was speaking on *Nationwide*, ABC, November 26, 1980.



ACCOMMODATION

A wide variety of accommodation is available for ANU students. New students should consider carefully before making their final choices. Options include —

University-owned accommodation: The University owns a number of ivory towers for rental to academics at \$3,000 a day. However they are not available to students and involve commuting over a rainbow.

Halls and colleges: We have heard that both academic work and heterosexual relationships take place in these buildings and hence we do not recommend them.

Tents on Parliament House lawns: Cheap and sheltered, but stand-by accommodation is necessary because of frequent and unpredictable evictions. However it is possible, by associating with several groups, to spend most of the year in residence.

Dingy hovels in O'Connor: Although hard to come by, residents of these places find the atmosphere congenial and enjoy their time there.

Musty rat-infested cellars in Belconnen: A cheap alternative to the above. Rats and the occasional cockroach provide free protein (or can be traded if residents are vegetarian). The only drawback is the lack of lampshades in which to grow macrobiotic cannabis.

Back seats of Volkswagens: Arguably residents of VWs would be better off selling the vehicle and using the revenue, plus savings on petrol, to rent a cellar, or even a hovel. However they generally find that the status of owning a car outweighs the shortage of space, and heat from the engine can be used for cooking.

Hollow trees: We do not recommend these. Although sheltered and well-insulated they are an unsuitable shape for arranging furniture and may burn down if ovens are left unattended.

Holes in the ground: Cheap and often surprisingly spacious. Some residents report occasional difficulty with lightning, cave-ins or bull-ants, but by and large holes are worth trying.

Gutters: Lacking in shelter but spacious and well ventilated. Unsuitable for students with young children because of traffic.

the bean of students

Who is the Bean of Students?

The present Bean is Dr Harvey Pinchhook, Department of Strategic Studies. His main academic interests are biological warfare and thermonuclear devices.

Previous Beans have included Prof. Machiavelli (Political Science), Dr I. Amin (Philosophy), Dr R.M. Nixon (History), Prof. P. Pot (Asian Civilizations) and Prof. D.A. Low (Geography).

What does the Bean of Students do?

Not much.

Yes, but what does he really do?

The Bean may play several rôles — MacBeth, Eliza Doolittle, Goldfinger, and so on. In particular, and of special interest to readers of the Disorientation Handbook, the Bean of Students is a kind of ~~omnibus omnivore~~ ombudsman.

It might help to give some semi-fictional examples:

- an overseas student having trouble with English also has cholera and agoraphobia. She has a band of trained mercenaries ready to liberate the Research School of Social Sciences but the Warden of Burton Hall has confiscated their machine guns and hand grenades. What should she do?



ABORTION & WOMEN'S HEALTH

Information on women's health has always been deliberately hidden by the Murdoch press and Woroni, who put it in the back of filing cabinets or lose it.

Women need to work towards alternative preventative and curative methods based on herbs and spices and discussion groups. By the way, did you know that yogurt is a cheap, safe cure for monilia, a disease caused by salami?

Abortion is very common throughout the world, and in Australia. Don't be misled by the patriarchy into thinking that you must be pregnant to have an abortion. This is a myth perpetrated by male-dominated medical institutions whose death rates prove the inadequacy of their methods. Abortion is of benefit for almost any ailment, and even if there's nothing wrong with you why wait until the last minute?

Methods of abortion

Suction, also called vacuum aspiration, is the most widely used method of abortion. Although general anaesthetic. Before the operation is performed the vacuum cleaner must be switched from "Blow" to "Suck", and a plastic liner on the inside of the bag makes cleaning up easier.

Dilation and curettage (D & C) used to be the most common abortion procedure. For D & C the doctor scrapes out the inside of the uterus with a trowel — a small, shovel-shaped instrument. Most doctors can only perform this operation under a general anaesthetic.

Treacle is generally used to terminate pregnancies when cleaning cupboards and gardening sheds are locked. After receiving a local anaesthetic, the doctor inserts a funnel and pours in a concentrated treacle solution. The foetus generally slides out 12 to 18 hours later.

Hysterotomy is an abortion method which shows that some doctors can't spell.

Anti-abortion groups and the church have presented a number of distorted myths which are easily disproved, and we can think up such good answers to some of them that we raise them below.

1. Abortion is murder.

Childbirth isn't much fun either.

5. Abortion is less interesting than a liver transplant.

This argument neglects the obvious fact that a liver transplant will not terminate pregnancy. It is a woman's right to determine whether she wants to have an abortion or a liver transplant.

- a student's family has been remanded to Sydney for a hearing by the NSW Supreme Court following a Corporate Affairs Commission report. He wants to solve some personal, academic and financial problems relating to his own transfer to the University of Brazil.

- a student's supervisor has moved to Tanzania. He has not received a postcard for three months and doesn't know what to do.

- a student was walking from a lecture theatre to a classroom when he was abducted by the Red Brigades. What should he do about medical expenses, make-up examinations and the problem of getting his essays in on time? It turns out that he really had some other basic problems which needed discussing.

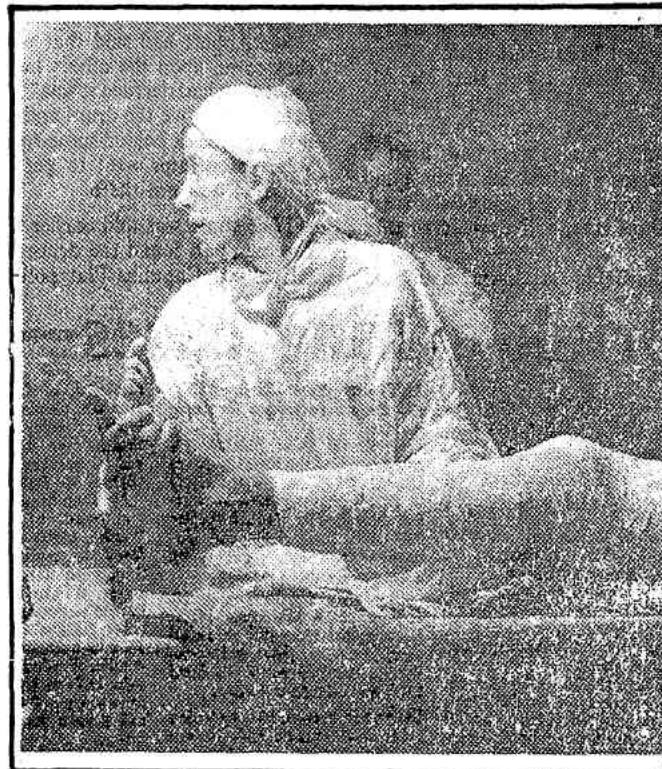
7. Abortion will not stop the eventual end of the world.

The same argument could be used against tonselactomy, skin grafts and the amputation of both legs. Besides it is not the purpose of abortion to prevent the end of the world.

8. There is no eighth argument.

12. Abortion blunts surgical instruments.

If surgical instruments are blunt then it would make more sense to sharpen them than to stop abortions. A report in the Australian Medical Journal showed that removing an appendix makes instruments almost as blunt, while sawing through the skull to perform a pre-frontal lobotomy blunts instruments more than twenty abortions.



WHY A WOMEN'S ROOM?

Women's collectives are not only necessary in fighting for an end to discrimination against woman, but also to act in support of women on campus.

WHY A WOMEN'S COLLECTIVE?

To recognise the structure of society as one which is based on the power relationships of men, as a distinct social group, over women, is the first link which joins women together to act on a collective basis.

WHY A WOMEN'S HEALTH ARTICLE?

Fuck. Don't you ever stop asking stupid questions?

- a student feels that he has been wrongly given a High Distinction in a unit as a result of discriminatory treatment by a lecturer who, it is claimed, has a preference for blonds. What to do?

- a young male student has been sexually harassed by a mature-female staff member. Sexist terms have been used and various forms of endearment suggested. This shy, nervous boy doesn't like to make a fuss about it, but he prefers sheep.

- An Arts/Law student is not sure whether to do a double Honours year, or finish her degree and take a diploma in biological warfare and thermonuclear devices. Should she worry about it now or wait until finishing her BSc, BEc, Doctorate of Divinity and Certificates in Wool Classing and French Polishing?

In most cases the Bean can pick up the phone and unload the problem onto someone else. In some cases the student is able to find other hobbies, such as motor racing or student politics, and save the Bean's valuable time.

It should be stressed that each Faculty and each Research School has rules such as Admission Rules, Academic Progress Rules and Academic and Ceremonial Dress Rules, etc., which may be of more immediate help on most academic matters. The Counselling Service is of no use whatever. Neither is Sister Georgina, the Community Nun.

Other useless supportive bodies are

- Alcoholics Anonymous
- Department of the Capital Territory
- ANU ALP Students Club
- Chancery Typing Pool
- RSPCA
- Bruce Hall Common Room
- St Andrew's Church
- Department of Customs and Excise
- Liberal Party of Australia
- ANU Buildings and Grounds Section.

Where may the Bean be found?

He is often in the Hallucinogenic Drugs Section of the Chemistry Building. He may also be contacted at the Union Bar.

In emergencies he is out.

...the COMMITTEES

went ON & ON & ON.....

It was a Saturday. In fact, it was very late on a Saturday night. Why was it Saturday, because yesterday certainly hadn't been Friday, at least yesterday hadn't been Friday for the four sitting around the table. There was a very good reason why it wasn't Saturday. There are no lectures on a Saturday and so, on a Saturday, it's possible to sleep in and stay up late. Today wasn't Sunday because Sunday is the day after Saturday and as there are no lectures on a Sunday you can sleep in again and recover from Saturday night. For these four every day was a Saturday. This meant that there were never any lectures to go to and that it was possible to get stoned every night without having to worry about the fact that they never studied. Study has a very nasty synonym. This particular synonym is spelt W-O-R-K. I spelt it in case one of the four sitting around the table should happen to read this word suddenly realize its significance, and shrivel up into a tight little ball from the shock of it all.

Suddenly one of the four began to open his mouth and for a little while it looked as though he was going to say something profound. Then he snapped his jaws together and they all realized that it was just another case of slack-jaw. Slack-jaw usually happens towards the end of a really large joint. The dope causes jaw muscles to atrophy with the inevitable result that the smoker's jaw drops. Which is why the people from the Marijuana Action Group are able to say that, unlike alcohol or nicotine, nobody has ever died from too much dope. Before you get to the stage where the stuff gets lethal it becomes impossible to hold your lips together. And if you can't hold your lips together you can't suck on a joint. Anybody at this stage is forced to 'cold turkey' until the jaw muscles tighten up again - by which time the dope is no longer lethal.

Another mouth opened, but this time it was to say something.

"Bored", said the mouth.
 "Aren't we all," said another.
 "Have another joint", said a third.
 "Can't, got slack-jaw."
 "Oh, too bad."
 "Let's have a revolution like what Karl said we got to do", said the fourth.
 "On a Saturday, come off it."
 "In Australia, not even Kerr could do that. And Karl knows he tried hard enough in '75."
 "Well, how about we go and agitate a little."
 "What about, not enough TEAS".
 "Boring, done it before."
 "How about inflation. Did you see what the going price for dope was in the Union last night?"
 "Yeah. Awful. But dope ain't legal and I wouldn't like Mum and Dad to know that I was being naughty."
 "Sorry, I forgot about them. What about the rent then."
 "What about the rent?"
 "Well, except for dope, we spend more on rent than anything else. So, if they put the rent down we could buy more dope."
 "I get it, if there was a fall in the nominal price of rent then our real income would rise, causing us to move to a higher utility curve." said the one who'd attended a few economics lectures before he learnt that every day was Saturday.
 "Huh."
 "If they put the rent down we could buy more dope."
 "That's what I said."
 "I know, but economics says it better."
 "But nobody ever understands economics and when they do it turns out to be common sense."
 "True, but it sound better."
 "So people study economics to make common sense sound sophisticated."
 "True again."
 "What a waste, when they could all be getting stoned."
 "True, pass the joint will you, I think we're beginning to think too much."
 "Good idea."

And so the next day, which was a Wednesday, the four began to campaign for an increase in real income in the form of a reduction in rent so that they could afford to smoke more dope. Over the next year they, and their followers, organized a great number of rallies, spontaneous protest, letter drops and occupations. One particularly memorable protest involved a camping expedition to the Chancellery. On that particular occasion a lot of very committed students went down to the Chancellery for a few nights. A good time was had by all, though a few complained that the

Chancellor wasn't smiling enough when he came around with the tea and that the sandwiches he distributed at dinner time were a trifle stale. But then, there were compensations. After all, in these days of urban civility there aren't many of us who can brag to their parents about having slept in the Chancellery Hotel.

The university responded to all this agitation in a fashion that you would expect of any bureaucracy. It set up a few committees. Committees were to meet at all hours of the day and night, with lots of meetings and, even more important, with lots of recommendations. After little while the university began to show the students that it was better at responding to agitation than the students were at agitation. The tide began to swing in the university's favour as slowly and subtly the committees began to divert their attention from the very specific rent problem to the very general housing problem. Before the students knew where they were committees were discussing a lot of things other than the rent issue. An issue which the bureaucrats decided was particularly worthy of attention was the fact that there were more beds in the seven university halls and colleges than there were students prepared to live in them. It seemed to them that the obvious solution would be to destroy some of the rooms by closing one of the halls and colleges. Pretty soon the students were arguing amongst themselves about which hall ought to go rather than the original issue of cheaper rents. The university had turned the tables on the students, who were now on the defensive. In addition, by now most of the students had to start studying in earnest for the end of year exam and there just wasn't the time to organize against the university.

A cynical few would say that the rent in university houses hadn't risen as much as everything else had and that those who had organized the original protest against high rents, most of whom happened to live in university houses, preferred to let the matter drop and hope that nobody would notice this anomaly. However, for fear of causing undue stress and trauma to a few former rent/housing activists I don't think that I ought to pursue this line of thought any further.

Last November the University Council received the report of its latest committee into the housing problem. I think that rather than give my own account of what happened at the Council Meeting I ought to give a direct quote from the minutes of the meeting.

"... there would be no immediate undue financial burden on the University if no action was taken for 1982 principally because of occupancy by students of the Australian Institute of Sport. The... view was that (in 1982) the problems of occupancy and the resultant financial implications would not be any greater than in 1981. However, beyond 1982, the financial viability of the halls of residence was less certain. Non-student occupancy and the function and conference trade upon which the halls relied financially were largely beyond the control of the university. Its control over student occupancy was

tenuous and that... the University should at this stage take some positive action to come to terms with what was clearly an oversupply of student residential accommodation on campus.

... because the proposals received by Council did not include any prospective detailed cost/benefit analysis... an appropriate financial study of the proposals for the conversion of Burton and Garran Halls... was essential before Council could reach a firm conclusion.

The Council resolved:

- (1) to note the recommendations of its Committee that it:
 - (a) Take the opportunity of space capacity in full-board accommodation on-campus to establish Burton-Garran Hall as an integrated undergraduate postgraduate hall from the beginning of 1983 by altering three wings of Burton to provide 102 places for post-graduate students...
 - (b) ...
 - (c) ...
 - (d) ...
- (2) subject to a satisfactory cost/benefit analysis.

to accept the recommendations of the Committee an appropriate resolution to the accommodation problem and to request that appropriate financial and other information be prepared for consideration at the next meeting of the Council."

So, at the next meeting of Council, in March 1982, a lot of numbers will be circulated to show that the University ought to convert Burton Hall to post-graduate accommodation. So it would seem that due to an oversupply of places in the halls and colleges the University is going to close one of its own halls.

An examination of the vacancy rates at various halls and colleges (see table) shows that 2/3 of the vacancies occur in the affiliated colleges and yet it is a University hall which is going to be closed. I think that one further quote is warranted, this time from the text of the committee's report:

The fact that colleges places contribute to the current over-supply of places may or may not be of prime concern to the college authorities. It is understood that the religious bodies place a value on their contribution to the welfare and community of the university which would go beyond simple financial consideration.

I cannot vouch for the truth of the committee's assertion regarding the affiliated colleges but it would seem to be a travesty of justice for the university to close one of its own halls because of an over-supply of places which are predominately collegiate, more so if the colleges are acting without regard to market conditions.

R.G. Patch

URSULA/JOHN XXIII/BURGMANN COLLEGES

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	Aug.	Apr.	Jul.	Apr.	Sept.
No. of Places	761	755	750	747	745
Vacant places	103	150	196	124	209
Non ANU Residents	74	105	80	114	115

BRUCE/BURTON/GARRAN/TOAD HALLS

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	Apr.	Apr.	Apr.	Apr.	Apr.
No. of Places	932	959	961	952	951
Vacant places	49	54	95	—	41
Non ANU Residents	7	40	48	87	79

WOPODI - SOCIAL CALENDAR

24 UNION MARKET DAY *stalls club info. etc.*

Halls & Colleges
 car rally & BBQ & Bush Dance
am.
 6.30/7.00 til late
 • Staff Centre.
 • subsidised drinks.
 • dance to "CURRENCY"

26 SULLIVANS CREEK REGATTA ANU Boat Club
 FRIDAY 26th FEBRUARY
 AT THE ANU BOAT CLUB
 Beer, Bbq, Tub Four Races, Champagne Prizes
 ALL PROSPECTIVE ROWERS ARE URGED TO COME, MEET MEMBERS OF THE BOAT CLUB.
5:30

The Boat Club is located on Sullivans Creek, on the opposite bank to Burgmann College, and down the towpath towards the lake.

27-8 HELLENIC CULTURAL WEEKEND

Jickets and further info - CANBERRA THEATRE. ph. 582616.
canberra show → at the Showgrounds.

Mar 1-6

BLACK THEATRE OF PRAGUE 'A WEEK OF DREAMS'

They're the World's Greatest Exponents of the Theatre of Illusion. Whatever else you do, don't miss them this time!

CANBERRA THEATRE — 49 7600
 1st to 6th March — 8 p.m.

Adults \$12.60. Concessions \$8.60.
 Parties \$10.60
 Party Bookings 49 1723

3 ARTS COUNCIL
 Lunchtime Concert
 Wales Centre 12.40

5 Twilight Concert
 5.40

6 rufus
acteur, chanteur, comedien, musicien!
Phillip College Auditorium
 Bookings -
Alliance Francaise Centre 475027
 conc. \$6

• **CANBERRA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA**
 Prom. Concert
 Government House Gardens

• **World Bike Ride Leaves Parlt. House**

8 gala variety concert
 canberra theatre 8.00 pm



9-13 Piccolo Teatro Di Milano

The production is played in Italian with each scene introduced in English
'HARLEQUIN AND THE OTHERS'
 Traditional Commedia Dell'arte.
 Adults \$12.60 / Concessions \$8.60
 Parties \$10.60
 Party Bookings 49 1723



★ Book to see this and the Black Theatre of Prague? save!
 Adults \$10.60 Conc \$7.60 parties \$9.60 ★

Gatsby Garden Party

Burgmann College
 Fancy dress
 All Welcome!
 Fri. 26

Electric Shadows!

On the Boulevard. Student card \$2.50

24 'SLEEPER' Woody Allen, Diane Keaton
 6.00 & 8.15

25 'PARDON MON AFFAIRE'
 (French romantic farce)
 6.00 & 8.15

26 'MARIA BRAUN' 5.30 & 8.00

27 'willie and phil'
 (comedy) 3.15, 5.45, 8.15

28 'the magic flute'
 ingmar bergman
 2.30, 5.15, 8.15

MAR.

1 'interiors' 6.00 & 8.15

2 'PLAYTIME'
 (a Jacques Tati film)
 6.00 & 8.15

3 'MOMENTS'
 (A Story of female friendship)

4-6 'jane austen in manhattan'
 6.00 & 8.15

7 'the silence'
 4.00 6.00 8.15

8 'yessongs' & jimi hendrix
 5.45, 8.15

9 'All Screwed Up'
 (Comedy) 6.00, 8.15

10 RISE AND RISE OF MICHAEL RIMMER

scathing satire on advertising, T.V. politics, opinion polls.
 John Cleese, Peter Cook, Ronnie Corbet, Harold Pinter, Arthur Lowe, Denholme Elliot 6.00 / 8.15

GODZILLA MEETS THE S.A. MONSTER

A Beginner's Guide to Student Politics at A.N.U.

Student politics is fun. It is a good way to meet people, most of whom are weird. It strengthens your vocal chords when you shout down the opposition at a Students' Association meeting. It fills the pages of WORONI. (This last attribute is shared with the radical religious lobby). Hence, whether you are in your first or fifth year (like Talcum Jockstrap) you too can become part of this great social phenomenon.

The motto of student politicians at ANU is "Suicide - Be In It". With a catch cry like this, who can go wrong. From the S.A. to the Union to Uni Council, student politicians live and die by this motto, and never, but never, get anything done. That is the beauty of it. Once you catch up on the names and numbers you can jump in and never look back. So, shove your brain in first 'cos here it comes. Oh yeh! Everything in here is my own opinion so NO, you cannot sue me for libel, slander or whatever Robert and NO, you cannot censor me Jeff.



Firstly, there are basically three political groups on campus - the Left, variously called Left Alliance, Left Action or the Left Group; the Liberals and the Democrats. On the Left, there are two basic splinter groups. These are the "mindless activists", and the "intellectual left". The latter group generally form the ALP and, as their name implies are occasionally realistic. The former have most of the left numbers, and include the more active group who wait in vain for the revolution. It is worth noting that, over all Australia, ANU is generally considered the University with the most radical extremist Left! It is too bad that the more sensible members cannot break this "revolutionary" regime, which has held, and crushed, the Left Group for years.

Most of the women's group belong to one or other Left faction. Hence, we again face the division into sensible women's liberalists and the paranoid "Ve Vill Rule Ze Vord" left-wing fascist, radical, feminist lesbians. Do not approach. They are dangerous to both sexes!

The male members of the radical Left congregate in the Men's Consciousness Raising Group. It has been suggested that a couple of these males are not really homosexual! Good Quentin Crisp, they better be bi-guys at least. Anyway ducks, if any of you lovely boys want a fun-i-wunny time, grab the vasoline and head for the Men's Group. They always have a gay time! God save the Queen, Hey fellows.

Now, for a quick rundown of your local Left heavies. First, the big one; 1981 S.A. President, Jeff Dalton. Actually, Jeff did a commendable job as S.A. Pres. It's sad to see him leave this position.

The next Left heavy is Talcum Jockstrap, 1981 Union Board Chair. We are glad to see Talcum go because he did a fucking awful job. The Union is now

nearly bankrupt. Too bad Talc's still on the board.

The women's group heavies include Anita the Red Peril, Bronwen Turnip, and Sandy Toffnose. Enough said or else I will get beaten up.

The retiring head of the intellectual Left is Jerome Fink. Rumour has it that Jerome will be concentrating on studies in this, his last year. It is sad to see one of the few realistic lefties bowing out. Best of luck for this year Jerome.

Other various Lefties include Tim White, the neo-anarchist, Bush-Week-Rag destroyer; Comrade Storey, the ultra, ultra Lefty; and John Buchanan. The latter is on ANU Council. Thus, I will reserve judgement. If we hear nothing of the Council for the rest of the year, he will have failed. We desperately need active students on Council.

Next in line are the Liberals. Woops, sorry - that is liberals, with a LITTLE 'L'. Needless to say, the Liberals are also divided into two camps; the "wets" and the "drys". The ANU Liberal Society is dripping. It is generally considered to be the most insipid Liberal campus group in Australia. Half the time the Liberals are more Left than the Left! This may, however, change in the near future. It would appear that the little 'L' Liberals are growing older, and a new group of free-market, Friedmanomics are blasting their way up the societies ranks. This may mean danger to the Left in the future, but at the moment the Libs are too busy stabbing each other in the back to really destroy the communist power block. Even so, the 1981 election results should have given the Libs a lot of confidence.

The big heavy in the Libs is not their present President, Nja Stavropolous. It is in fact Gazbo Humphries. Many people have not been pleased with the way Nia has run the society in the last six months. She now has the support of neither faction. Consequently, no-one tells her what is going on.

Gazbo is the little 'L' heavy, and has been so for years eternal. No one seems to know if he will be at ANU this year. I cannot criticize him too much or I will be drenched.

The "New Intellectual Right" is led by the Terrible Twins, Kerry Corke and Phillip Walker. These two push the free-market line like a coffin up a hill. In doing so they have become rather disliked. As one wet said to me, "running with those two (in a Union Board election) is a liability not an asset". (By the way, I would not dream of actually naming you, Cock Muncher.)

Another prominent Lib is Chris Bolden; Mr Nice Guy. If the Libs have any sense they will hurry up and elect him president. He is the only person acceptable to both camps and also, is the only real high vote bringer in the society.

The next group is the Democrats. Well, what can one say? (not a great deal because no-one seems to know much about them). This is a relatively new group. They got their act together for the Union Board elections then forgot about the S.A. elections. Even so, two of their heavies, Stephen King and Murray Jones got on the Board. It is too bad that the Dems and the Libs have not got a majority on the Union Board, so that the place can be improved. However, it looks as if, once again, the left strangle-hold will run the Union into the ground in 1982.

There are various moderate independents on campus. These include:

Larry Anderson - another Mr Nice Guy who should be this year's S.A. President. He has been President of the

Journalists' Association for the past two years and should have a good year, if he does not get bored with it! (remember Woroni, Larry?).

Rohan Greenland - said to be starting the social democrats at ANU this year, with the Cock Muncher. (I told you he was a wet). He is a good Woroni editor and should be re-elected. In fact, when they have the elections again, keep your eyes on the "News Unlimited" team. They will be the only independents running.

Robert Patch - sorry Robert, but I give you a grade Z, lowest rating. For those people, lucky enough not to know Mr Patch, rumour has it that the Left voted for him in the Council elections as a joke. The joke is on them because he got on. God help the Council! It is be-

cause Robert stuffed up the job of returning officer at last year's elections (and 'cos the Left lost and did not like it much) that these same elections are being reheld this year. Please Robert, stay in Garran this year.

Ian Rout - one of the true, long-life brand independents. Did a poor to reasonable job on Council. Is now looking for a new job.

Bob Quiggan - another long-termer who got rolled in last year's race to the Union. Better luck next time Bob.

Well, that about does it for your intro'. Sorry to all the headline grabbers who I left out. One final word. Never, but never take student politics seriously. On that path lies insanity.

T. Covenant.

DECISION MAKING AT A.N.U.

The Chancellor - [Emeritus Professor Sir John Crawford] A respected figurehead rather than an administrator.

The Vice-Chancellor [Prof. D.A. Low] The University's chief executive officer, a member of almost every Committee and the University's mouthpiece in dealing with the Government and the public. Responsible for keeping everyone happy. Well-paid but hard to get.

The Pro-Chancellor - [Hon. Justice R.D. Blackburn] 'Deputy' Chancellor, stands in for the Chancellor and plays similar non-executive role. Chairs the Council's Standing Committee.

The Deputy Vice-Chancellor [Professor Ian Ross] Role self-explanatory

Council - The supreme decision making body of the University. Has some 43 members being representatives and appointees of such diverse groups as the undergraduate students and the Governor-General. Meets on odd months except January.

Standing Committee - Composed of 1/3 the members of Council, this body meets when Council doesn't. Its powers are the same as those of Council. Many important decisions when Council doesn't. In theory it makes recommendations to Council and handles non-controversial matters, but in practice is often delegated the right to take major decisions.

Board of the Faculties - This body, with eight student representatives, makes policy regarding undergraduate teaching. It meets monthly.

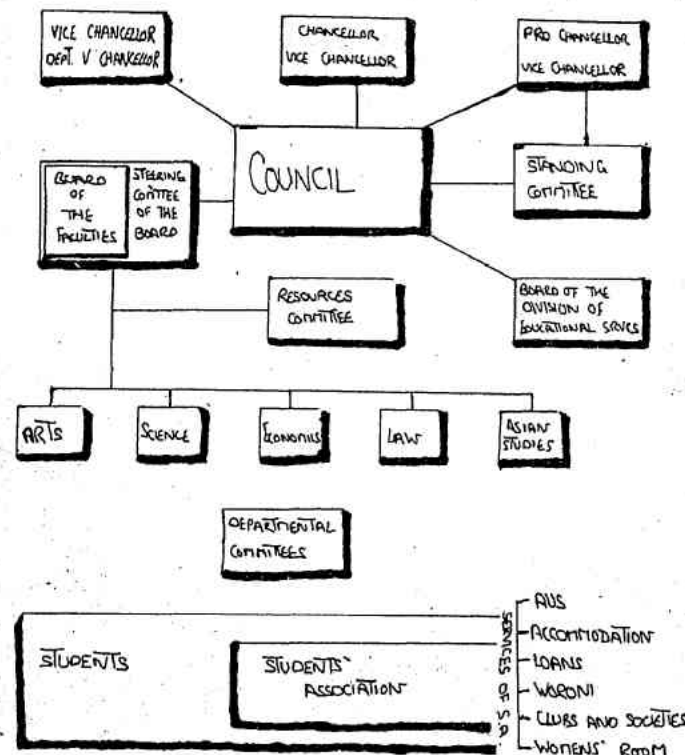
Steering Committee of the Board - Lays down broad policy for the Board of the Faculties. One student representative and the President of the Students' Association are members.

Faculties: Handle matters internal to the Faculty and recommend on broader issues to the Board. Student representation varies from faculty to faculty, with Arts the most imbalanced. Each faculty has an Education Committee to recommend on matters of direct educational import, where student representation is greater than for the Faculty as a whole, and a Standing Committee where student representation is minimal.

Board of Educational Services - This body controls all student services from health to the Centre for Continuing Education.

Resources Committee - This body controls the funds available for undergraduate teaching. It doesn't need approval of the Board of Faculties to allocate funds. The President and one student representative are members.

Departmental Committees - These bodies make policy decisions for the individual faculties. One student representative for each subject offered by the departments.



Glad to be Gay?

Most of us gay people grow up without much contact with each other. Most of us come from families where growing up and forming a relationship with someone of the opposite sex is the expected thing. We also get the same message from the rest of society. Heterosexuality is "normal". Not only that, but everything else is "abnormal" or "unnatural". We are only given one path to follow with no choices or options.

We are exposed to this idea everyday. When did you last see gay people being presented positively in newspapers, T.V., books or films? Or even there at all? Heterosexuality is ALL. Homosexuality is bad.

Priests tell us we're sinful, police tell us we're illegal and psychiatrists tell us we're sick.

So, after living with these ideas for 15 or 20 years, a lot of us feel bad about being gay. We almost feel ashamed of ourselves or feel very guilty about someone else finding out that we're gay.

Of course, these ideas are garbage. Homosexuals and lesbians have been around throughout recorded history (and for a long time before!). The earliest records of "civilisations" of the Sumerians, the Hittites or the Egyptians show gay people in writings and plays and among their deities. Similarly we live in all of the societies present on the Earth today. (It was really great for me meeting some gay Aborigines and American Indians at last year's World Council of Indigenous Peoples Conference held here at ANU!).

Kinseys classic 1940s study of sexual behaviour among men showed that - 38% of guys have sex with another male at least once in their lives; 18% have sex equally often with men and women and 10% prefer sex with other men.

Of course being gay is not just about having sex. It's very much about loving and caring for people of the same sex and,



sometimes, expressing that love or affection physically. It's also about living in a society which doesn't like us and wants to pretend we aren't here.

Unfortunately "knowing" or being told that it's "OK to be gay" sometimes isn't enough; 20 years of conditioning takes some effort to get rid of! Some positive things we can do for ourselves are:-

- read gay books written by other gay people. This helps to give us accurate information about ourselves. Don't search through encyclopedias, heterosexual "sex education" books etc. looking for a definition of yourself. These are usually written by misinformed, biased (though, of course, "well meaning") straights.

The Alternative Bookshop (in Northbourne Avenue) sometimes has a small selection.

- talk to other gay people. This helps to convince us that all the negative ideas we've got about gays over the years aren't true. If you don't know other gays in Canberra or are a bit nervous about meeting other homosexuals or lesbians, try the A.C.T. Gay Contact phone service. (473032 operates Fri., Sat. and Sun. nights from 6.30pm to 8.00pm). The people there can help you feel a bit clearer about your sexuality, talk over hassles you might be having or provide a friendly ear. They've also got info. on gay social and discussion groups for men, women and young gays and gay commercial venues e.g. bars, discos, restaurants. You might like to try the Gay Coffee Shop - not as loud as a bar, with cheap snacks and live music (every Sat. night from 9pm to 1.00pm).

- try listening to "Gay Viewpoint" on 2XX. (Freq. 1008khz). A 1/2 hour weekly program put together by guys and women. Every Monday at 11.30am and Fri. at 6.00pm.

- try out being glad to be gay!

JIM ANDERSON



Dr. Barnardo's

FRIENDS NEEDED FOR LONELY CHILDREN

Dr Barnardo's Kids' Friends Programme is urgently seeking adult volunteers interested in working with children in Canberra and Queanbeyan who, for various reasons lack a special adult companion to share their problems, interests and some good times with.

"Kids" aged between 6 and 16 years are linked individually with specially selected adult "Friends" usually of the same sex as themselves who will take them out regularly and help to develop a "Friendship" which not only provides enjoyment, but also a source of stability for the child.

A "Friend" is a mature, stable and reliable person over 18 years of age who is willing to commit about a year to a Friendship. They may be married or single and on application they will need to provide two character references before interviews are arranged.

Since the programme started in 1980, 60 children have become involved in the programme and there is a constant waiting list of children. Approximately 80% of all children referred are boys so there is a constant shortage of suitable male friends.

Anyone interested in obtaining more information should phone Lea Grant or Howard Bath on 47 4506 or call at Dr Barnardo's Office, 175 City Walk between 9-5 daily.

STUDY IN EUROPE

The University of Louvain (est. 1425) Leuven, Belgium

offers

COMPLETE PROGRAMMES IN PHILOSOPHY For the degrees of B.A., M.A., and Ph.D.

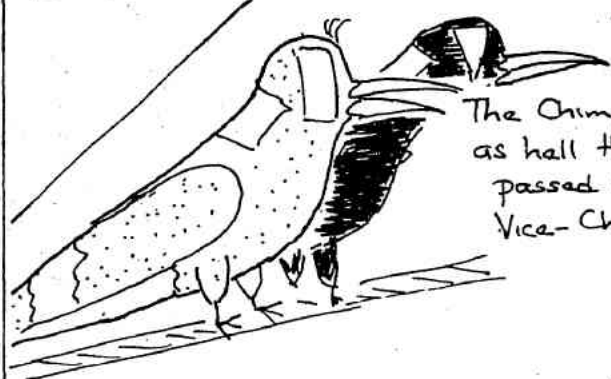
plus A JUNIOR YEAR ABROAD PROGRAMME All Courses are in English

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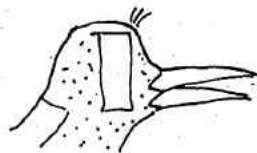
Write to: Secretary English Programmes Kardinaal Mercierplein 2 B-3000 Leuven, Belgium

beaks

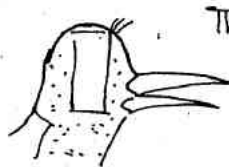
THE MAGPIES DIDN'T GET A HOLIDAY THIS YEAR. THEY HAD TO HANG AROUND TO MAKE SURE THAT NOBODY PUT A FALSE CEILING IN THE FEW REMAINING RAFTERS IN THE UNION BAR, OR TORE IT DOWN TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE THIRD STOREY.



The Chimp's as mad as hell that he got passed over for Vice-Chancellor



He reckons it's discrimination.



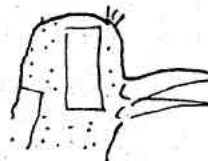
The whole time the University's been going it's never had an ape as V.C..



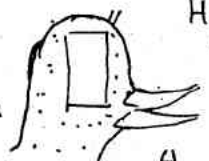
There's been a couple of galahs and a hyena.



So why not an ape?



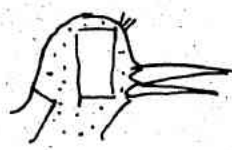
He's got the qualifications



He's spent more time in this bar than the rest of the candidates put together.



What's he going to do about it?



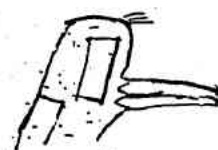
He's got leave without pay from the public service to come back to uni.



He's doing Simian Studies and a bit of prehistory...



... to see if he can get a theoretical line on the problem...



... before he puts a bomb under the place.

BEAKS 4-1



Shirley Williams and Roy Jenkins. Moderates speak out in Britain.

The following article was adapted from a speech by Bryan Magee, Labour MP for Leyton (London) by Rohan Greenland on behalf of the ANU SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

I have been opposed to the far left ever since I joined the Labor Party, and I have come into close conflict with them from the time I was first elected as editor of this paper. But a fight teaches you a lot about your opponents and I understand them better now than I did. During the last year I came to realise that there was one fundamentally important respect in which I have been wrong about them.

I had felt that, politically on the far left they may be, they are radically different from the sort of people who establish Communist police states. Certainly they themselves feel this, and the contemptuous derision which they direct at people who bracket them with Communists is genuine. But I now realise that they and I are wrong about this. We both make the same mistake. We confuse their intentions, the kind of society they want, with the sort of society their policies actually lead to. We judge them by the former criterion, and the Communists by the latter.

When one reads about the establishment of Communist dictatorships it is clear that most of the people who fought to set up those tyrannies were idealists, the bulk of them young ones. The cast is often uncannily familiar; a striking predominance of teachers, students and minor employees of the state, a smaller number of manual workers, a crucial mixture of journalists and academics, and a charismatic leader (often from a bourgeois background).

In every case they were genuinely struggling for a better world, and often they displayed great heroism in the fight. Many risked death so willingly that they survived only against the odds, and many suffered torture at the hands of right-wing oppressors. They did not do these things in pursuit of the dream of establishing police states.

When they talked in those days of brotherhood, freedom and tolerance they meant it, and were prepared to put their lives where their mouths were — they were not shooting a cynical line while secretly relishing the thought of the prisons of the future bulging with their political opponents.

But the point is that matters never turned out as they intended. At first they would think they were about to be successful, but then one unintended consequence of their actions would follow another, and after a passage of years they would wake up and find themselves running whole societies that were effectively prisons. But in each and every case the road they had travelled was paved with good intentions.

Good Intentions That Lead To A Far Left Hell

The story has been the same wherever and whenever Marxists have come to power, whether in Europe, the Americas or Asia, and whether in the second, fifth or eighth decade of this century.

A wide range of people helped to establish those regimes. The able leaders may have been more self-aware than the rank and file, and not always so innocent, but on most occasions a crucial number of their followers were passionate, sincere socialists. I have recently come to realise that not only in their dreams and intentions, but in the range of ideology and the policies they pursue, and not only in those either, but the kinds

"The persistent tragedy of the far Left is that their intentions are always good but their achievements are invariably horrific"

of people they are, the particular variety of personality and temperament to be found amongst them, the sorts of people who brought those frightful societies about, were by and large the same sorts of people as go to make up the "broad Left" on campus.

At this point, Liberal readers may cry; "Now he tells us. We've been saying this all along." However, it's not as simple as that. The standard Liberal mistake about the far Left is that they see them as wicked people. Although individuals on the Right tend to perceive accurately that the policies advocated by the far Left would lead,

if pursued to their usual conclusion, to a form of Communism, from this accurate perception they make the false inference that the Left are sinisterly motivated.

On the other hand, although individuals on the moderate Left tend to perceive accurately that the far Left is made up of largely well-intentioned people. But from this accurate perception they make the false inference that the far Left can be trusted not to destroy democracy if they achieve power in the world beyond our universality. On every side, then, intentions are confused with reality, though in different senses. The persistent tragedy of the far Left is that their intentions are always good but their achievements are invariably horrific.

Why do things go so appallingly wrong when they get into power? The answer cannot lie in unlucky circumstances, or indeed in the particularities of the time and place, because whatever the circumstances, and whatever the

society, the result is always and invariably a bureaucratic police state. The cause must be with the far Left. I believe the key to it is an attitude to their opponents which has its roots in their own defective relationship to reality.

In their heart of hearts most of them are, I think, incapable of believing that anyone of intelligence and goodwill does not really agree with them. Seen from this standpoint, the problem of dissent presents itself as two-fold. Either these are people who have not yet appreciated the far-Left point of view (in which case the problem is one of political education), or these are

people with a stake in the status quo who understand only too well that socialists are out to abolish it and so set themselves with all the application and cunning of self-interest to foil them.

The former group is seen as embracing most of the working class, towards whom the attitude of the far-Left is essentially patronising and essentially elitist. The latter is seen as embracing most of the middle and upper classes — people educated enough to understand socialism but blinded by self-interest, or, if not, unwilling to give up their privileges.

These last are the real Enemy: self-aware,

ruthless and possessed of most of the power in existing society. It is no good trying to teach them anything — they understand the game only too well. Their opposition is not to be eliminated by education or argument, it has to be swept aside by force majeure. And since these formidable people will resort to any methods against you, you are justified in using any methods against them.

What makes these attitudes to opponents possible is a deep-rooted assumption that reality does, as a matter of objective fact — and what is more, fairly obviously — correspond to the Left's view of it. At bottom, this attitude is old-fashioned nineteenth century scientism. To pursue that point would get us into deep philosophical and psychological water. All I need note here is the absence of any presupposition that the truth of the situation is liable to be obscure or surprising, that human beings are unfathomably mysterious, that the extent of our ignorance exceeds that of our knowledge, that we are all of us more often wrong than right and spend our lives hush-hushed in error, illusion, and self-deception, and therefore that we must be permanently prepared, if we want to increase our understanding of reality, to change, whatever our existing views are, because on any subject it is always likely that there is some other view that is nearer the truth.

In practice, these assumptions, with all their modern associations, and libertarian implications are alien to most people on the far Left. Their view of the world is much simpler, and unconsciously much more authoritarian. And you will find, if you come into conflict with them on specific issues, that in no time at all your character is being savaged, your motives impugned as self-interest, and your arguments maliciously re-interpreted, all in a mean, spiteful and intensely personal way that has no counterpart elsewhere in politics except on the far Right, and with an air of moral self-righteousness.

In doing this they see themselves not as trying to impose their own views, but as acknowledging reality. And in the same spirit they will perform whatever lies in their power to prevent any other view from being put: they will shout down speakers, tear down posters, and deceptively overturn election results that don't go their way.

If the far Left display the strident aggressiveness they do, and go in for the breathtakingly unscrupulous kinds of in-fighting they do — in a society as open, and tolerant as our own — the question of how they would treat their opponents if they had unrestrained power has only to be asked, for the answer to be painfully self-evident.

But, I have never been in doubt about their good intentions.

Law At ANU

There I was, patiently waiting in the Uni Co-op, when the person ahead of me in the queue totalled up the grand sum of \$238.61 — with a discount.

It was then, to my horror, I discovered that it was a law student: A poor (but rich) graduate lawyer, fresh for his first year of study.

Law, you say, no thanks? Gentle reader, I share your well placed lack of enthusiasm, but does not your heart go out to this besuited form? In a fit of co-operative benevolence I urged the Co-op cashier to immediately give this person life membership rights. Alas, I was met by the usual joyous response from those behind the till, so I fled.

But, such is fortune, it got me thinking. Does it really cost \$238.61 to learn about the law? I think not. There's a rather friendly manual of the law called the *Legal Resources Book*, with lots of cartoons, hold type headings, and clear writing. It sells for, oh, about \$16 odd and treats specialist areas of the law. If headache persists, of course, see your attorney, but it can be a very useful little big book to carry round with you. And unlike the usual law for the lay books, it is not measuredly patronising, awfully mystifying, or out of date. You can send away for updates which means you don't get caught by the latest amendment.

Hmmmmmm, I mused, getting the hang of this idea, how else can I find out about the law? One excellent thing to do is to listen to the ABC Radio 2 programme *The Law Report* every Tuesday after PM at 6.30pm. current developments are discussed with jargon being swept away in a few well-chosen sentences.

For those absolutely beserk with a passion for this new sort of law, the *Legal Services Bulletin* gives a lot of current info on what's happening at the social welfare end of the profession. Much more interesting that all that trusts and business associations stuff. You can find issues over the law library and if you get that far you are far braver than many law students.

Need a friend? Have a chat to the student running Legal Referral Service (once it gets going, and once they find the student), there most lunch times during term. A little forbidding, all that storefront lawyer bit, forefront of the revolution and all that, but don't be worried, they very likely might be just practising for their job with BHP in 1985. So say a kind word or two. We've got to break down the barristers' tier, barriers.

Quite a Cook's tour, all that. If you want to check out the Law School sometime during O-Week, who not wander over on Wednesday for the inaugurals at 11am? (Well, a good reason may be that it's the inaugurals.)

Look: try the week after. One lunch time in first week back there's going to be a review of Canberra life performed by an electric band with dancers, etc. (the elephants have, unfortunately, been put in quarantine, and won't be able to attend) and you'll be doubly rewarded by the image of law students having a good time, laughing and being happy. A rare moment, organised by those guerrillas from the Law School Action Group and put on by the Law Society. Something subversive's going on there.

Anyway, see you next issue. Didn't I tell you? Yes I had another idea. Why not write one of those witty columns for *Woroni*, you know, benefit of your experience and all that. What's going on at the High Court, who's defaming who over at the Law School, and will this humble writer actually finish his course this year? Well I thought about it and thought it was a rotten idea. But some people never stop talking, do they?

PS: Obviously the \$238.61 student had never heard of the Law School's secondhand bookshop, or the *Alternative Law Handbook*. Goodness, there is much to be done!

Adrian Stevens
Secretary of the ANU Law Society and
urban guerrilla for the Law School Action Group

ANU Law Society. Back row; left to right, Helen Campbell, Christian Mikula, Robert Carver, Adrian Stevens. Front row; Kirsten Anker, Desmond Manderson, Denis Barbera.



GET INTO ACTION WITH SPORT

There's plenty of speculation about the value of the 'piece of paper' and from closer examination it's not worth much without the trimmings. Whatever these are depends on individual taste, whether it be the payoff at the end, the mind bending exercises during the years, or just the extra curricular activities. So it's worth a moment or two when entering the hallowed halls to ponder the ways of academia and spare a thought for what lies ahead.

Taking the active side of life, the medicos propose that a healthy body produces a healthy mind and if the cape and mortar are at stake those who run around in circles appear to have a mortgage on the game. On the other hand, a little extra push can be a dangerous P.O.S time as there's always the possibility of an extended spree in a hospital bed or the joy of reciting rhymes to a sympathetic counsellor. So take a powder and plan your active life in sport and physical recreation and examine the labours of Sports Union's existence in campus life.

Sports affairs are not the bureaucratic scene and are run by sporty student heavies elected by the student body in March each year. Through the Executive Officer, the heavy proposals are paddled out to the clubs, to developing facilities and to administering the daily round of knotty affairs.

Each membership fee is carefully detected, inspected, and bisected for the variety and range of activities Sports Union proffers, as well as maintaining the facilities required for the whims of the seven thousand odd members.

Whilst not all the modern innovations are yet present, there are ovals, squash courts, tennis courts, sailing and rowing boats, a gymnasium and weight training facility for the use of Sports Union members. Other proposals are on the drawing boards for indoor areas and further outdoor arenas under the loving care of the Sports Council and the 'powers that be' upstairs.

If its involvement and group activities that's wanted, there's thirty three odd clubs providing for competitive and social elements of sport and where there's none to cater to a taste, Sports Union welcomes those with open arms who will do their bit to establish the needs. However if one likes to go alone and feels self sufficient in their way, there's a wealth of possessions available for use; to borrow, beg or hire; to ski, to camp, climb the craggy cliffs or just play the odd quiet game.

Provision is also made for those foolhardy enthusiasts who break a leg, a tooth or the monocle with the Friendly Insurance Scheme. So long as claims are reported within forty-eight hours, coverage is guaranteed for life and limb, although on past performances one's own hospital and medical fund is essential for the gammy leg or post recovery service, involving heavy out of pocket expense. For the layman, expertise is made available for those wanting to play the games who are not familiar with the techniques. A weight and fitness training expert is available during the week as well as other coaches and honorary instructors within club membership, and if further experts are required an approach may be made to the Sports and Recreation Officer for support.

Other pay-offs in the Sports Union are the sporting contests held in intervarsity intercourse, mostly conducted during term vacations. Eligibility is restricted to those undertaking a degree course and further details are available from the old hands and die-hards who re-enrol each year just to participate in these contests.

For 1982 Sports Union has extended itself by producing a short resume of its activities, facilities and details of clubs affiliated to the parent organisation. These are freely available from around the University and from the Sports Union Office, located in the University Sports Centre (tel. 49 1710 or Uni ext. 2273). Pick one up and/or come and break the ice. No problem or detail is too small to be discussed and Sports Union trusts that it can assist with the trimmings, provided you're prepared to spend a moment or two speculating on the era ahead.

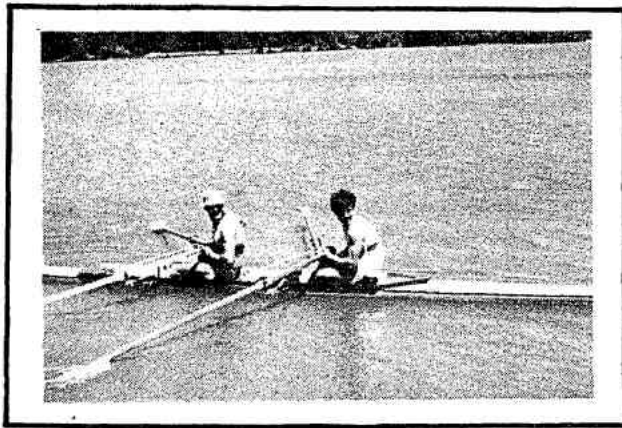
Life is too short for any distant aim and cold the dull reward for future fame; so what value is your 'piece'? It's up to you.

ANU Boat Club

The ANU Boat (Rowing) Club is one of several campus sporting clubs that generally outclasses the opposition. For the past two years the club has won both the men's and women's premierships; the Disher Cup an annual 4 mile VIII's race between Duntroon and ANU has been won by us for the past seven years.

Apart from competing in local regattas too competitors regularly go to Sydney, Melbourne or Adelaide for tougher competition. Among them is the club sculler Peter McCartney; who missed out on being selected for NSW by 0.73 sec. and is a prospect for Australian selection this year. There is also a strong contingent of lightweight women who have been filling the 2nd and 3rd places at State championships in pairs and fours.

Undoubtedly the major event for most of the club is the Intervarsity championships held in May. There are races in most classes of boats and ANU tries to boat in as many as possible. Last year the championships were held in Perth WA and ANU entered a men's VIII and lightweight IV and a women's IV, pair and scull. This year the regatta will be held at Ballarat in Victoria and we already have a strong men's lightweight four determined to knock the Melbourne University crew off their pedestal. A Melbourne Uni crew has won this event for the past several years. Hopefully 1982 will see the end of their domination.



contd.

The club is lucky to have the services of several top coaches Fearnley Szuster, David Bagnall and Joe Wolfe and the use of modern video equipment for coaching purposes. On top of this crews sometimes receive coaching from Peter Shakespeare a dual Olympic oarsman who resides in Canberra, and on rare occasions "Rusty" Robertson, the NSW director of Coaching and coach of many medal winning international crews including the world champion Lightweight Four for the past two years.

Although new rowers may find the training fairly rigorous the prospect of medals and trophies makes it all the easier.

Meet members of the Boat Club, Friday of O-Week at the Boat Club on Sullivan's Creek - opposite Burgmann College and towards the Lake. Beer, BBQ, Tub-Four races and champagne prizes. 5-30 PM



notices

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SPORTS UNION

1982 Sports Council Elections for Office Bearers

The 1982 ANU Sports Union Elections will be held on Tuesday 16th March, Wednesday 17th March, and Thursday 18th March 1982.

Nominations for:

President (x 1)

Vice President (x 1)

Treasurer (x 1)

Council Members (x 6)

should be submitted to Sports Union Office by 4pm Thursday 11th March 1982 on the nomination form available from Sports Union Office.

Electoral regulations are also available from Sports Union Office.

Only those persons who have elected to become members of the Sports Union may nominate for the Sports Council of the Sports Union.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SPORTS UNION

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
1982

The Annual General Meeting of the Sports Union will be held in the University Union Refectory on Thursday 25th March 1982 commencing at 7.15 pm.

An agenda for the meeting will be available from the Sports Union Office prior to the meeting.

At the conclusion of the meeting, presentation of Blues and Half Blues awards will be made, including the Sportsman of the Year Award. Light refreshments will be served and all members of the Sports Union are invited to attend.

Philip G. Brodsky
Executive Officer.

sport & recreation
programme

If you need any assistance with your fitness, training or physical recreation activities drop in and talk to Jill Morrison, the Sports & Recreation Officer between 9am and 5pm Monday to Friday (49 2860).

The Recreation program starts on the 8th March 1982 and includes such classes as:

- Chinese Massage
- Yoga
- Jazz Ballet
- T'ai Chi Chuan
- Tennis
- Swimming
- Keep fit
- Rajo Yoga Meditation
- Fitness testing
- Weight training and advice
- Gymnastics
- Therapeutic Massage
- Horseshooting
- Exercise to Music
- Circuit Training
- Volleyball Coaching

Intramural events for first semester are:

- Volleyball
- Tabletennis
- Softball
- Basketball
- Badminton
- Frisbee Golf

Pick up a copy of the recreation programme and come along to the Sport and Recreation Office to enrol or find out more about what's happening.

BACK TO BABYLON

A HISTORY OF REGGAE Part One

With the current interest in non "Western" music forms being shown by both performers and purchasers of records it is well worth reviewing the history of one of the more widely accepted styles, that derived from the rhythm of displaced black Africans in Jamaica, ska, and its famous descendant, reggae.

Ska has been made one of the major music forms of the new Wave revolutions, bands like "The Specials", "Madness", "Bad Manners" and "UB40" have adopted the style and bands like the "Police" have met with some considerable success in the field of reggae, yet both forms of music seem uncomfortable in the hands of white performers, reggae especially when played to its best remains the preserve of the black musicians. Performers of the class of Burning Spear, the Barrett Brothers, Aswad and Dove Conference, continue the tradition laid down by the late Bob Marley, his Wailers (for whom the Barrett Brothers provided the rhythm section) and Toots and the Mytals.

In this, the first of an occasional series on Reggae and Ska music, Woroni looks into the history of the Jamaican Negro, and the affect of that history upon the current music scene.

as an emerging nation, then ruled by a Governor independent of British Parliament. In 1865 - Paul Bogle and George Gordon led an abortive uprising at Marcent Bay. They were executed for their pains, and a thoroughly alarmed British Parliament forced Jamaica to become a Crown Colony, ruled directly from London.

Minor murmurings of discontent were heard through the next seventy years. In 1927 Marcus Garvey virtually exhumed African consciousness in Jamaica, a nation that, after several generations of slavery and subsequent poverty were beginning to forget their African Heritage.

Garvey eventually had an immense impact on Jamaicans consciousness, being the major source of the philosophy of the Rastafari movement, which will be discussed more fully in a subsequent issue, suffice it to say that Garvey's texts were based on a pride in the inherent strength and majesty of the African people, and predicted the crowning of a black king in Africa, a king who would call all blacks to their ancestral home.

Garvey's texts fell on deaf ears in Jamaica for almost 20 years, to be revived by the "Balyon People". Mean-



Bob Marley

ganja, well inside the Tropical Zone, Jamaica has the ideal climate for export quality marijuana and fortunes are made from its use, the Rastafari cult flourishes in these areas where the weed's used most - e.g. Trenchtown, and the practice of their faith seems to rely on what to Western ears would appear to be horrendous quantities.

Jamaica seems to have returned to its roots again, despite the granting of independence in 1957 - many of the Negro stock have no wish to love their country, with its slaving past and a present of Trenchtown-type violence - what they do have is a certain 3rd World Consciousness, a desire to return to their roots in other continents, and perhaps the growth of their own music, a music born of oppression, is the first glimmer of hope.

SIMON DUNCAN



Toots and the Mytals

Jamaica, behind the lyrics of Harry Belafonte's "Island In The Sun", is a hotbed of political intrigue, bizarre religions, and above all, grinding poverty. Since 1494 the Jamaican black has been under the thumb of one colonial power or another. In that year, Columbus landed, but finding no readily obtainable wealth, moved on. By 1511, a small estate had been established, employing the indigenous Arawak Indians in the growing and harvesting of sugar. The Spanish, determined to wrest as much wealth from the rich soil as was possible, enslaved the Arawak and, still finding that there was insufficient labour sent for Jamaica's first contingent of Black African slaves in 1517, and from then on a steady stream of enforced immigrants were worked into early graves. By 1655 when the British gained control of the island, the Arawak Indians had been virtually exterminated by overwork and unaccustomed diseases, and the Black population of the Island was almost entirely Negro.

The British saw no reason to change the then profitable state of affairs, and slavery in a legal sense remained until its abolition in 1833, and thereafter an equally oppressive apprenticeship system remained until its legal demise in 1838.

Jamaica soon showed its independence

while, the Jamaican negro continued to mutter about their fate as 2nd class citizens, and the gap between rich and poor grew wider. Complaints about economic and social injustice became more frequent until 1938, serious rioting erupted.

The crisis bred its own heroes, Alexander Bustaute and Marcus Washington Manley emerged as national leaders, instituting national Trades Unions, and over the following 20 years significant updates were made to the Jamaican constitution until finally the British restored self-government to the Jamaicans in 1957, and some form of national self respect now seemed possible.

These reforms may well have made Jamaica a more pleasant place in which to live, but in ghettos such as Trenchtown they met the same philosophical limbo that met Garvey in 1927 - The Trenchtowners are unemployed to a man, and violence (in order to gain the necessities of life) is an everyday occurrence, as a result. Trenchtown has become Jamaica's Belfast, shock troops patrol, and helicopters strafe the streets of shanty towns, but the Government proclaims that there is no war in Jamaica!

A word can be said here about Jamaica's largest (albeit invisible) exports -

THEATRE

REVIEWED:

The Greying HAIR

I recently saw a performance in Canberra of the rock musical HAIR. It was the second time I had seen a production of this modern classic. The first time was in 1969 in Montreal, when the musical was exploding onto the scene in New York, London and elsewhere with the momentum of a locomotive. The Montreal production was energizing, absolutely captivating the audience in a continuous high of music, colour and action.

The Canberra production was put on by the Tempo Theatre company, which, I am told, likes to think of itself as a 'semiprofessional' group. Their production of HAIR was just that. The musical interpretation was innovative and competently delivered. The singing ability was rather varied. Graeme Bayles as Berger put into such straight rock songs as "Donna". Anne Fish, who was charming as the pregnant acid-head irrepressibly in

love with Claude, did a good rendition of "Air", and Belinda Cummings' "Frank Mills" got the ridiculous, innocent quality out of the song. Some of the other singers were less than immaculate, and unfortunately the opening song, "Aquarius", was horrendous, partially due to a mechanical distortion and not altogether the responsibility of Tony Falla whose acting (he reminded me of Klinger in MASH) made up for it.

The acting was fair (with some players struggling with a New York accent), but special mention should be made of Robert Taylor, whose performance of a transvestite 'square' woman with her henpecked husband was absolutely superb, and was also a cleverly conceived piece for which director Ron Verburgt deserves special commendation. Verburgt came up with a number of ingenious interpretations which achieved the full impact



HAIR continued

of much of the script and lyrics, and his staging developed the humour in various scenes. The presentation of "Three-Five-Zero-Zero" in combination with the Shakespeare quotation "What a Piece of Work is Man" was particularly well-developed. The former song is an exposition of the irrationality and horror of today's type of war, and in the Tempo production the actors moved about as mechanical dummies — what human beings are turned into in this type of modern conflict. The irony of the Bard's celebration of man, "how noble in reason", came through well as sung by two well-built briefs-clad males.

The most professional aspect of the production was the choreography, designed by Janet Carey. The dance helped the all-important flow of the musical, and added power and humour to the songs. One particularly beautiful song was "Be-In", in which a seemingly endless stream of saffron-robe clad actors (actually a clever lighting effect) carrying candles and incense flowed onto the stage singing a litany of "Hare-Krishna".

Overall, the Canberra production was entertaining, imaginative, fairly well-performed and staged and exuberant. The original music of Galt McDermot and book and lyrics of Jerome Ragni and James Rado are just so good that it would be hard to go wrong. The Tempo show did not, however, succeed in achieving that almost magical feeling of being part of the production, in the happening itself, as did the 1969 production. That dynamism was lacking, but it may not have been entirely the fault of the company, and more an indication of changed times.

To say that HAIR in 1969 had "social relevance" would be a gross understatement. At that time, HAIR was the whole late sixties/early seventies incarnate, a theatrical breakthrough, part of the whole incredible scene. This is so despite the fact that HAIR has practically no plot (which may perhaps in itself be a comment on the times). The characters and their relationship remain static throughout the piece, and the only plot movement surrounds Claude, who receives a draft-card, is drafted, and (it is implied) goes to war and is killed. What made HAIR successful in 1969 was that it cap-

tured and expressed, concisely and poignantly, all the individual new themes of the social revolution that formed the late sixties, through its songs. "Hashish" and "Walking in Space" presented the ambivalent quality of the drug scene, "Sodom" dealt with sexual revolution, "Air" commented on the pollution problem, "Colored Spade", "White Boys/Black Boys", and "Abie Baby" touched on racial tension in the U.S. and the fallacy of Lyndon Johnston's "Great Society", "Don't Put It Down" satirized American nationalism, "My Conviction" presented a comic version of the generation gap, and "Be-In" reflected of the traditional Protestant ethic in favour of Eastern religions. "Three-Five-Zero-Zero" was a direct attack on what was the most central theme of the time: the Vietnam war. It was all there, and the reaction to the songs in 1969 was "Right on, Man, that's telling it like it is!"

HAIR in 1969 was shocking but too true, and the overall force of the musical was in being a microcosm of that extremely troubled but dynamic and exciting period, when those who were part of it really felt that they had entered a whole new era in style and outlook on life. The lines of the first song, "This is the dawning of the age of Aquarius" captured that belief.

Looking at the musical from this angle, it is easy to see how that special quality of direct involvement could be missing today, especially at the Erindale Theatre in suburban Canberra. All that HAIR focussed on at the turn of the decade has either faded out, or become so accepted as to be mundane. Apart from Anita Bryant, homosexuality has come to be seen at least by a sizable portion of Americans more as part of the pluralistic nature of society in the United States rather than a perversion. Other aspects of the sexual revolution such as living together out of wedlock, which would have been the talk of the town a generation ago, hardly raise an eyebrow today. Harder drugs such as heroin have been attacked as a social problem (hardly a new one, as Western literature suggests), but more benign dopes such as cocaine and marijuana have become as much an aspect of mainstream social life as liquor, and private consumption of the latter

drug has been made legal in some states in the Union. Other issues such as pollution, though far from solved and in many areas worse, have fitted into that category of problems which are so chronic as to be forgotten about. Finally, the Vietnam war is over, for Americans and Australians if not for Cambodians, Chinese and Thais.

Adding it up, the apparant dating of HAIR is a striking illustration of just how much times have changed, and how a nation-wide (in fact, international) socio-political movement can fade away in under a decade, but having in a number of ways succeeded.

It would be interesting to ask what has happened to that spirit of protest that marked the late sixties/early seventies period in the West. The placard-carrying, draftcard-burning, long and hair beflowered university students of the earlier period have given way to clean-cut Master's of Business Administration candidates studying hard to get a job in IBM, Barclay's Bank, or International Telephone and Telegraph. The reason is probably now that there is nothing worth protesting about any more; rather, the difficulty is to know on which side to protest as a good left-liberal. The good old clear-cut days when the American military-industrial complex were the bad guys and the US the only imperialistic country are gone. Now the good guys of the late sixties such as Vietnam, the Kmers Rouges and the Soviet Union have been conducting themselves in a dubious fashion in such places as Cambodia and Afghanistan; China has sold out to the multinational capitalists; and Ayatollah Khomeini cannot be classified. Whom does one march against on the Polish question?

There are issues though, which are potentially more serious than twelve years ago, involving life and death on an unprecedented scale. Over twice as many nuclear warheads stock the world's arsenals as a decade or so ago. The cost of one F-16 fighter could finance about 1000 PhD scholarships right through a three-year degree. Everybody knows this — what seems to be the view today is that the subject is cliché or else it is impossible to do anything about it. A notable exception is the anti-nuclear peace movement in Europe. That protest is a popular one in the same way that the late sixties antiwar movement was, and represents

appreciation of the fact that you no longer have to be drafted and sent to a far-away land to be threatened with annihilation.

The European peace movement illustrates that perhaps young people have not changed all that much — the potential for question is there although the issues have become more diffuse.

In this regard, HAIR may not be so dated after all. Beyond the issues of the time, the musical was both a celebration of youth and a sensitive expression of its doubts and searching nature. The general action and movement express this theme, as do particular songs such as "Donna" in which Berger proclaims his love and hunt for "my Donna" (with various biblical suggestions) and "Frank Mills", another love song. These pieces could relate to any period (somebody told me once that each generation thinks it has invented sex), as could "Easy to be Hard". These songs avoid being soppy through their lighthearted on tongue-in-cheek style, but make an impression nonetheless. The ultimate expression of the grail quest in HAIR is presented in "Where Do I go", which starts out softly and builds up to an angry and desperate crescendo in which Claude and the tribe ask this question in terms of which path or guide to follow in seeking to find out "why we live and die". This song marks the end of the first act and finishes with the controversial few seconds of nudity; the suggestion of being babes-in-the-wood despite an apparently worldly way of life in this writer's view succeeds.

The Tempo production was a young one, and interestingly enough it seemed to be the songs last mentioned which drew the most applause. HAIR does seem out of context today in terms of the subject matter, but that exuberance born out of late adolescence/early adulthood came through, suggesting that though the late sixties was an exceptionally active time in view of exceptional issues, it is more the times than human makeup which have changed.

Ean Higgins



Special Correspondent

a MUSA welcome

WARM WELCOME TO MALAYSIAN STUDENTS

The Malaysian Union of Students in Australia (MUSA) joins with the older students to welcome new students. MUSA is the national organisation of Malaysian students in Australia. The following are the aims and objectives of MUSA:

1. To represent, promote and protect the interests and welfare of Malaysian students in Australia.
2. To promote unity of Malaysian students at home and abroad.
3. To co-ordinate and assist the activities of the Constituent organisations in each state in Australia.
4. To promote, assist and conduct the investigation and dissemination of information relating to all forms of national issues, education, economy and employment in Malaysia.
5. To fight for social justice and democratic rights of the students and people.
6. To foster patriotism amongst our members; to defend the national independence and sovereignty of our home country from external threats.
7. To promote international goodwill and solidarity with other student organisations.
8. To promote friendship, understanding and goodwill with Australian students and people.

Campaign Issues

As the national organisation of Malaysian students in Australia, MUSA is actively campaigning on issues involving our members. Of particular concern is the imposition of discriminatory fees on overseas students. The fee imposition is creating hardship for the families of overseas students. The fee imposition is unfair because it discriminates against students from developing countries, who have a need to go abroad to seek an education because of a lack of educational facilities in their home countries.

Australia makes huge profits from trade with these same developing Third World countries. For example, in 1980, Australia made a profit of about \$251 million from trade with Malaysia. Australia's profit from trade with ASEAN countries as a whole is in excess of \$400 million.

It is scandalous that Australia finds it necessary to extort a further \$12 million for fees from overseas students. The fee policy is causing relations between ASEAN countries and UK, Australia and New Zealand to deteriorate. In imposing fees on overseas students, the Australian Government has also chosen to neglect the contribution of overseas student scholars to Australian Science and Technology through research and development. This is not to mention that overseas student returnees will also help to strengthen the economic, diplomatic, political and cultural links with Australia. When introducing fees for overseas students, the Australian Government did not and still does not recognise that Australia's interest has been served by the Overseas Student Programme. The fee imposition and other attacks on overseas students have severely affected the long-term viability of the Overseas Student Programme.

Other issues which MUSA is concerned about include the recent decisions to exclude overseas students from the health fund arrangements; and the immediate repatriation of overseas students after completion of their course without any time allowed for students to obtain practical experience. These and other issues affecting the welfare of overseas students will be the main area of work for MUSA. For MUSA to be able to operate in these areas it needs support and help from all Malaysian students.

Make Use of Opportunity While Overseas

As overseas students, we have come abroad to seek an education. While in Australia we have to make best use of our opportunity. We have to study hard. However we must not neglect our self-education. We must expand our horizons, improve our understanding of the world and, in particular, our own home country. At home, we have experienced the strict censorship of the Government. In Australia, we have relatively better access to information and we should not waste this opportunity. We must read and listen to all new and different points of view.

We must also learn from the Australian people. Many Malaysian students come to Australia with very narrow and fixed perceptions. While in Australia we should try and get a better understanding of Australia, its people, history and tradition. With appropriate appreciation, overseas students will be able to promote and develop the cultural and educational exchanges with Australia during our stay and after returning home. Let us make best use of our stay in Australia.

MUSA wishes all students a very successful year in their studies and an enjoyable and fruitful study life.

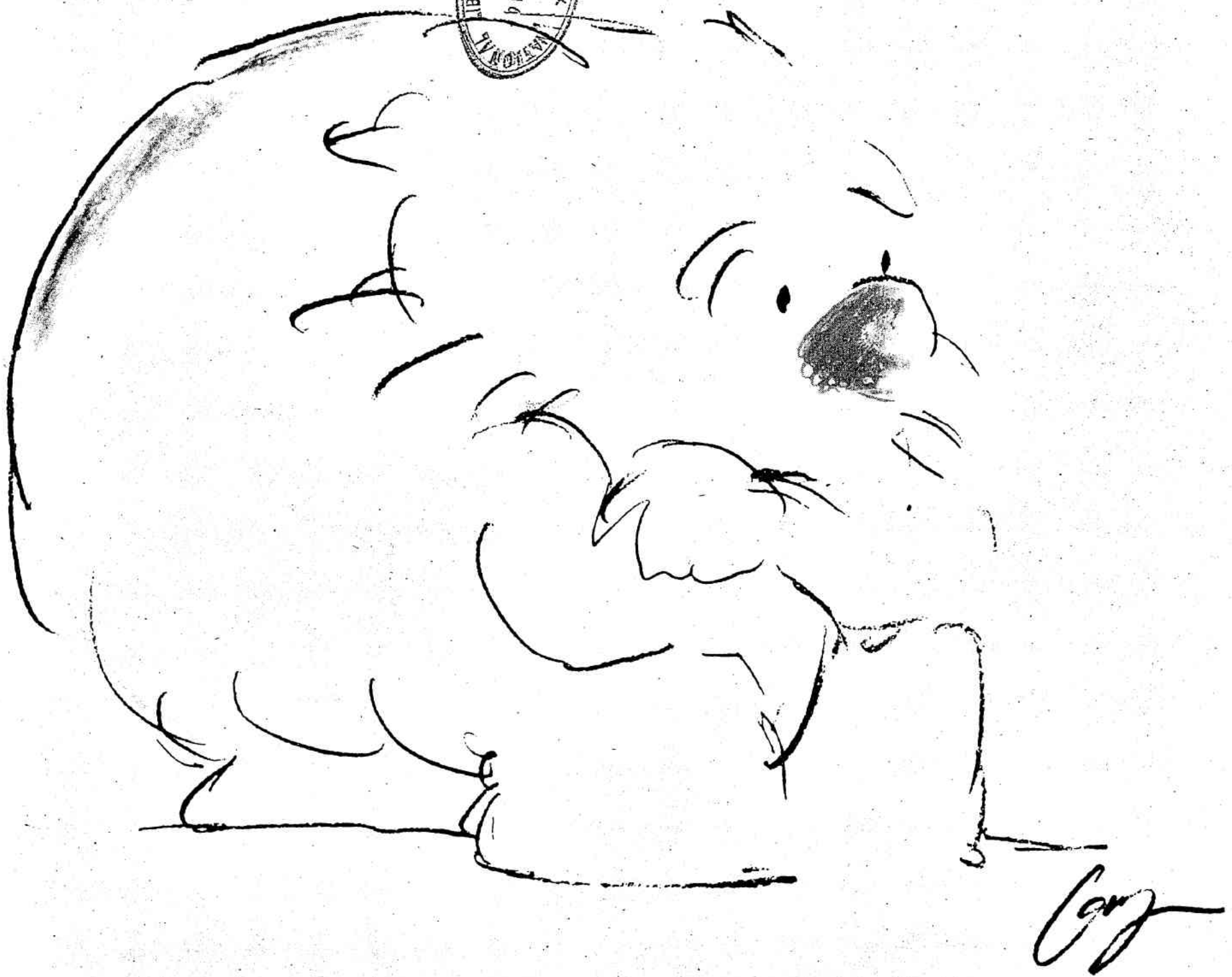
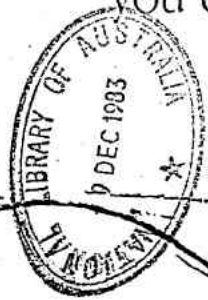
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WOR

“Um, a lot of my friends
are disappearing, 'cos they're
gone...and they're not here
anymore...

Even a cousin of mine, um he's -
he's...extinct...Trees and plants,
some of them aren't there any more.

They'll never come back.
Wouldn't you miss us if we all
disappeared?

There's got to be something
you can do!”



Support the Operation Noah Appeal.

February 28th – March 6th.

NATIONAL PARKS & WILDLIFE FOUNDATION. P.O. BOX 2666 G.P.O. 110 GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY COVE. PH: 27 7971



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